

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 165.]

JANUARY 1, 1808.

[6 of Vol. 24.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

### LETTERS OF POPE.

[The Editor of the Monthly Magazine has much Satisfaction in presenting to his Readers the following elegant Letters of Mr. POPE, none of which have appeared in any of his printed works. The four first were addressed to JOHN CARYLL, jun. Esq. of Ladyholt, in Sussex; the fifth to LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU; and the sixth to the Rev. Mr. BERKELEY, in Gerard-street, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne.]

*London,*

*March 1, 1712.*

DEAR SIR,

I TAKE the opportunity of a fitt of the headake, which confines me to my chamber, to enjoy some pleasure at least, that of writing to you. Most men in this towne are every where but at their own houses, mind every thing but their own business, kiss every thing but their own wives, and so forth. Infected with this humour, I here saunter my time away in ev'ry thing but just what I should think of, and be employed in; I am talking whole days to men I have no value for, and neglect writing to those for whom I have the greatest; I am carrying on the ceremonials of civility, and forget the essentials of friendship. But sickness, which often makes us regard our duty when nothing else will, has now that good effect upon me, and 'tis literally in sober sadness I assure you how truly I love you. This alone is a sufficient reason to me, not to wonder in the least that you have so long denied me the pleasure of a line, that you are in company you like; while I would have you take it for a reason for my silence, that I am in company I do not like (generally speaking). Were it not for the hours I pass with Mr. Caryll every day, I should be wishing for my shades and solitude again; and 'tis no compliment to tell you that the greatest pleasure I have is in the same place where I feel the greatest concern, the one in his conversation, and the other in his confinement. I heartily wish him in health, tho' it be at the expence of losing him,

MONTHLY MAG., No. 165.

and tho' rather than lose him, I would lose my own health.

Being conscious that I have nothing to say worth your hearing (besides the truth I have just now told you), I hope this epistle will find you in the properest place, at a vacant hour, and at your full ease, in the castle; you may there open it instantly, and opportunely; but I should be much concerned if at the arrival of it you should leave off a game at shittlecocke, or any such important employments as I hear you are taken up with. Indeed, should the bell be just ringing to prayers, I might hope you would not only prefer the perusal hereof to any such foreign avocation, but even read it twice, or perhaps thrice over, leisurely and patiently.

I was in hopes of seeing you some time this winter in towne, and am sorry you persist so obstinately bent to defraud it of your company. There are many dozens more of melancholy ladies this winter here than there were the last, when they had your regards. Since you will needs be in the right before your time, and be so wise at five-and-twenty as to love your lady, I beg it of your humanity to recommend me to one or two dozen of them, which will serve my ordinary occasions well enough: but if you know one particular nymph that can carry herself and me, better than usually, whom you can give upon your word, pray acquaint me, that I may wear her chain forthwith; I fancy my size and abilities may qualify me to match her monkey very well. But let me know this, I beg you, by the very first post, for fear my ardour and amorous inclination should be quite gone beforehand.

To be serious, dear Sir, I very much desire to hear from you, upon any subject whatever, nor let it be an excuse that you have little to say, after such stuff as I have sent you. The most welcome thing you can possibly say, is that you are so good as to be a friend to me, and to take in good part the freedoms I

3-Y

use

use with you, as well as the profession I shall ever be proud to make, of my being, with all real affection and sincerity, and without all punctillio or compliment,

Dear Sir,  
Your most faithfull  
and obedient humble Servant,  
A POPE.

To JOHN CARYLL, jun. Esq.  
at Ladyholt, in Sussex.

Binfield,  
Oct. 14, 1712.

DEAR SIR,

Tho' I writ to you but the last post, I shall not pretend I am asham'd or concern'd to trouble you so soon agen, as the common phrase is, since (to speak fairly) no man, not you yourself, can be at ev'ry hour so well imployed, but that you may look over a letter without much loss of time, tho' of never so small moment. And indeed the making of apologies is only an art people have found out to be impertinent twice, under pretence of understanding that they have been so once. How soon Mr. Caryll may return from abroad I cannot tell, and send the inclosed now that he may not be the last man that knows how grateful his two most kind letters were to me. Methinks I may be admitted to talk to him upon paper now, tho' possibly he may not hear me these three weeks; as well as I talk and converse with you all, almost every night in my sleeping dreams, no less than every day in my waking ones. As the prospect and scenes of Ladyholt have something visionary in them, even when I really see them, so methinks my very ideas, and traces of memory, in what relates to your family, have something so like reallity, that the bare remembrance is more lively and agreeable than the present fruition of all other conversation.

But what particularly moves me to accost you so presently a second time, is a period or two of your most pleasing letter, which demands another sort of reply than was any way of a piece with the idle raillery and frank impertinence of my last. 'Tis no affectation to say, that when I write to some few in the world, whom I love too well to be always telling 'em so, my soul flows out in every word, without the least shadow of art or thought, my natural humor takes its course, and whether I am gay, or uneasy, I write myself out to the end of the paper, just as I then am. In my last, I had a whimsical fitt upon me, which

might proceed from the good humor two letters from Mr. Caryll, and one just arriv'd from you, had spread over me; and I was so pleas'd with your kind expressions of friendship, as to forget even to thank you for 'em. 'Tis not very natural for a man to make a fine bow to a fair mistress, just after she has granted him the highest favour: there's an abruptness in true gratitude; we swallow the kindness whole that we greedily receive, and express our sense of it at leisure afterwards. Be then assured, Sir, in one word, that I really value you, and heartily love you: that you was not mistaken in what you are pleas'd to say you observ'd of my manner of taking leave of your family, which indeed was not void of some confusion, as well as concern. For in truth, I can't but feel some confusion when I am sensible of an obligation which I know I can no way return; and 'tis in those moments only that I could curse my narrow fortune, and repine at Providence. All things else I am pretty easie under, even under injuries or calumnies (some of which kind I have been lately a sufferer by, and from a certain lady you and I talk'd of). But two lines of that admirable master of human life, Horace, are sufficient (well considered) at any time to comfort a man in those circumstances:—

Falsus Honor juvat, & mendax Infamia terret,

Quem? nisi mendosum, & mendacem.

As I shall ever wish for what may be pleasing to you, so I hope you have by this time the company of Mr. Stafford, for whom the extreme friendship you profess'd, together with a certain *je ne say quoi* in the looks of that gentleman, which bespoke an unusual benevolence in me at first sight towards him, have imprinted in me a strange desire to be happy in his acquaintance. As 'tis natural for men who enjoy but little present happiness, to let their thoughts run forwards to some other in reversion, so I cannot but hope it may not be impossible for us to meet some time this winter in London, and (if you'll be so kind to give me notice) your time shall be mine, since I never go thither for any other business than to find those I love—of which number I beg you to think none has a greater share than yourself in the sincere affection and esteem of,

Dear Sir,  
Your most faithfull  
and obedient Servant,  
A. POPE.



My most humble service to the good family—and also make commemoration of Mr. Browne.

For John Caryll, jun. Esq. at  
Ladyholt, in Sussex.

DEAR SIR,

Nov. 8, 1712.

THERE is a passage in your last letter which I may reasonably say makes it the kindest I ever received; but as people are never more apt to take little exceptions than when they love most, so there are two things in yours which I'll blame no farther than in barely mentioning them. That compliment you pass upon my wit, as if I writt rather to sooth my own vanity than to prove my affection; and the excuse you seem to make for not writing sooner: as if I pretended to so ridiculous a dominion over your time, or expected you to be very punctual, where you are not in debt. One might as well be displeas'd at the sun for not shining out every day we would wish him to do so, tho' he be always serviceable to us when most he seems retir'd; as at a friend, who is ever in a kind disposition towards us, for not manifesting it every day by writing. But if the inclination of a friend towards us, and his bare good will and benevolence, be ever to be acknowledged; how much more that convincing rhetoric of action; and protection! which you so gallantly slurr over with the gay term of *wrestling for a friend*? But consider, Sir, your person and limbs are not absolutely your owne, there's a lady has her part in them, who would lament much more, if but a nerve of yours were sprain'd, than all the friends I have would ever do, tho' my brains were beat out. For (to tell you the plain truth) this is the opinion I entertain of almost all those who generally are styl'd such in the world; our nominal, unperforming friends! As for my own part, whom have I been ever able to oblige? whom have I ever serv'd to that degree? by what right or merit can I pretend to expect a signal service from any man? I am seriously far from imagining, that because people have twice or thrice been civill to me, they are bound always to serve me; the prior obligation was mine, not theirs. Or (if they like my poetry) that because they *laugh with me*, they will therefore *cry for me*. But I must be content to take my fortune, with all my own sins upon my own head. Sir Plume blusters, I hear; nay, the celebrated lady herself is offended, and which is stranger, not at herself but me; Mr. W. (they say) is gloomy upon the matter,

the tyrant meditates revenge, nay the distressed dame herself has been taught to suspect I serv'd her but by halves, and without prudence. Is not this enough to make a man for the future neither presume to blame injustice, or pity innocence; as in Mr. W's. case to make a writer never be tender of another's character or fame? as in Belinda's. To act with more reserve, and write with less? I have another storm too rising from the bigottes, the most violent of animals, on the score of not having altered some true lines in the second edition of the Essay on Criticism. Yet (as to the two first quarrels) I can be satisfy'd in my conscience of having acted with honour, and (as to the last) I dare stand to posterity in the character of an un-bigotted Roman Catholick and impartial critick; I dare trust future times, and lye down contented under the impotence of my present censurers, which, like other impotence, would naturally vex and teize one more, the less it can do. As to my writings, I pray God they may never have other enemies than those they have yet met with; which are, first priests, secondly women, (who are the fools of priests) and thirdly beaus and fops (who are the fools of women).

You see, I write in some heat; but I would not do so, if I had not a great opinion of the friendship of him to whom I write. This frankness, the more indiscreet it is, is the more an act of trust in me to you. My temper is really a little sower'd by all this, and yet more by a piece of surprizing news Mr. Southcote yesterday sent me, that the rascally scribbler of the Flying Post has maliciously reflected upon Mr. Caryll, on account of his crossing the seas at this time. Whether he is yet returned I know not, but if he be, I begg you to offer him my utmost service (if he can think me capable of any) with the only weapon I have, my pen, in reply to, or railery upon, that scoundrell: and in whatever method he thinks most proper. I am on fire to snatch the first opportunity I ever had of doing something (at least endeavouring to do something) for your father, and my friend. I hope he is not now to be told with what ardour I love, and with what esteem I honour him, any more than you how sincerely and affectionately I shall ever be,

Dear Sir,

Your most faithfull, obedient,  
and obliged humble Servant,

A. POPE.

The verses you inquire about were never written upon you any where else than in the letter.

letter I sent you: 'Twas a meer piece of rail-  
lery, as you'll see (if you have not yet done  
justice upon them,) being only Mrs. N—'s  
verses on your lady, alter'd in a whimsical  
way and applied to yourself.

My most humble service attends the whole  
family.

I have given order to Lewis to send two of  
the Essays to Ladyholt.

To John Caryll, jun. Esq. at  
Ladyholt, in Sussex.

Binfield,

DEAR SIR, December 5, 1712.

WHILE you are pursuing the sprightly  
delights of the field, springing up with ac-  
tivity at the dawning day, rousing a whole  
country with shouts and horns, and in-  
spiring animalls and rationalls with like  
fury and ardour: while your blood boils  
in every vein, your heart bounds in your  
breast, and as vigorous a confluence of  
spirits rushes to it at the sight of a fox as  
cou'd be stirred up by that of an army of  
invaders; while the zeal of the chace de-  
vours the whole man, and moves him no  
less than the love of our country or the de-  
fence of our altars could do:—While, I say,  
(and I think I say it like a modern orator,  
considering the length of my period and  
the little sence that is to follow it)—while  
you are thus imployed, I am just in the  
reverse of all this spirit and life, confin'd  
to a narrow closet, lolling on an arm chair,  
nodding away my days over a fire, like  
the picture of January in an old Salisbury  
Primer. I believe no mortal ever liv'd in  
such indolence and inactivity of body,  
tho' my mind be perpetually rambling, (it  
no more knows whither than poor Adri-  
an's did when he lay a dying). Like a  
witch whose carcass lyes motionless on  
the floor, while she keeps her airy sab-  
baths, and enjoys a thousand imaginery  
entertainments abroad, in this world, and  
in others, I seem to sleep in the midst  
of the hurry, even as you wou'd swear a  
top stands still when 'tis in the whirle of  
its giddy motion. 'Tis no figure, but a  
serious truth I tell you, when I say that  
my days and nights are so much alike, so  
equally insensible of any moving power  
but fancy, that I have sometimes spoke  
of things in our family as truths and real  
accidents, which I only dreamt of; and  
again when some things that act ally hap-  
pen'd came into my head, have thought  
(till I enquired) that I had only dream'd  
of them. This will show you how little I  
feel in this state either of pleasure or pain:  
I am fixt in a stupid settled medium be-  
tween both.

But possibly some of my good friends  
whom we have lately spoke of in our last  
letters may give me a more lively sence  
of things in a short time, and awaken my  
intellects to a perfect feeling of myself  
and them. Dull fellows that want wit,  
(like those very dull fellows that want  
lechery) may, by well-apply'd strokes  
and scourges, be fetch'd up into a little  
of either. I therefore have some rea-  
son to hope, no man that calls himself  
my friend (except it be such an obstinate,  
refractory person as yourself) will do me the  
injury to hinder these well-meaning ge-  
ntlemen from beating up my understanding.  
Whipt wits, like whipt creams, afford a  
most sweet and delectable syllabub to  
the taste of the towne, and often please  
them better with the dessert, than all the  
meal they had before. So if Sir Plume  
should take the pains to dress me, I might  
possibly make the last course better than  
the first. When a stale cold fool is well  
heated, and hash'd by a satyrical cooke,  
he may be tost up into a kickshaw not  
disagreeable.

What you mention of the satisfaction  
I may take in seeing an enemy punish  
himself and become ridiculous by attack-  
ing me, I must honestly tell you is, and  
can be, none to me. I can hate no man  
so much as to feel a pleasure in what can  
possibly do my person no good, his expos-  
ing himself. I am no way the wiser for  
another's being a fool, and receive no ad-  
dition of credit from another's loss of it.—  
As to the other case which you own would  
give a man the spleen, (the being miscon-  
strued by the very people we endeavour  
to serve), I have ever made it my fixt  
maxime never to seek for any thing from  
a good action but the action itself, and the  
conscious pleasure of a sincere intention.  
As some proof that this is my real thought,  
I was not ignorant of such misconstruction  
even during the time I press'd the most  
to serve that lady. It may perhaps be  
often a blessing of God that a man wants  
the fortune and power he wishes for;  
which if he had, he wou'd imploy, pos-  
sibly, in some sort of services to others,  
which might be fatal to himself.

I beg you to believe I am very sensible  
of your good will towards me, which you  
express so much in taking notice of every  
thing which I seem concern'd about. I  
cou'd be very glad to be with you and  
Mr. Stafford at Finden, tho' I verily be-  
lieve you would run away from me as  
fast as your horses cou'd carry you. Be-  
sides two accidental reasons that make  
me very desirous of knowing Mr. Stafford,  
(our,



(one, that he is much your friend, and the other that I have particular obligations to his father) I have a generall one, which is likewise a very strong inducement; that universal good character which I find he has, even among people that scarce commend any man. I make him no compliment when I say, that I have heard the vain commend him for his modesty, and the drunkard for his temperance. And a man in these days must have excellent qualities indeed, who gains the esteem of the world, without complying with its vices and follies.—I am, with all truth, most heartily,

Dear Sir,  
Your affectionate and  
obliged Servant,  
A POPE.

My humble service to Mr. Richard Caryll, who, I hear, is with you at Finden.  
To Mr. Caryll, jun. at Finden.

Tuesday.

If your ladyship shall be at home this evening, I shall take it as a favor to bring my mother to wait on you. If not, I could be very glad to wait on you myself in the morning. Methinks I have less of your company than any body else; and I have besides, a favour to beg of you for Mr. Vernon and myself. I am truly, Madam, Your most faithful and most humble Servant,

A. POPE.

To the Right Honourable the  
Lady Mary Wortley.

DEAR SIR,

Sunday.

My Lord Bishop\* was much concern'd at missing you yesterday; he desir'd me to ingage you and myself to dine with him this day, but I was unluckily prain-gag'd. And (upon my telling him I shou'd carry you out of town to morrow, and hop'd to keep you till the end-of-the-week) he has desir'd that we will not fail to dine with him the next Sunday, when he will have no other company.

I write you this to intreat you will provide yourself of linnen and other necessities sufficient for the week: for, as I take you to be the only friend I have, that is above the little vanities of the town, I expect you may be able to renounce it for one week, and to make trial how you like my Tusculum, because I can assure you it is in no less yours, and hope yo'ul use it as your own country villa, the ensuing season. I am faithfully yours,

To the Rev. Mr. Berkley, A. POPE.  
Gerard-street,

\* Atterbury.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

PERMIT me to offer you a few observations on the short Statistical Statement of the Kingdom of Sweden, inserted in your last Magazine, page 481.

The extent of that country which is there stated to be 13,565 square miles, without mentioning whether they be English, German, or Swedish miles, happens to be incorrect every way. The best Swedish writers on this subject, as Swen Lagerbring, in his *Svea Rikes Statskunskap*, Stockholm, 1784; and E. Tunneld, in his *Geographie öfver Konungariket Sverige samt därunder hörande Lander*, fifth edition, Stockholm, 1793, state the extent of Sweden at from 6,200 to 7,000 Swedish square miles; and more recent authorities have fixed it at 6,900 which is probably nearest the truth. Now 6,900 Swedish square miles in the proportion of  $10\frac{2}{3}$  Swedish, to sixty-nine English geographical miles, gives 45,732 English square miles, and in the same proportion to fifteen German geographical miles, only 9,938 German square miles. The greatest length of Sweden is about 160 Swedish miles, and its greatest breadth seventy, which in English miles gives about 1,060 miles for its greatest length, and 413 for its greatest breadth.

With regard to the population of Sweden, it cannot be rated higher than three millions. In the year 1751, it amounted to 2,229,661. In 1772, to 2,584,261. In 1781, according to Mr. Coxe, in his *Travels*, fifth edition, vol. iv. p. 119, to 2,767,000; consequently within the space of thirty years, the number of its inhabitants had increased 551,361, or a fifth part of the whole population. Supposing, therefore, that the population of Sweden had continued to increase in the same proportion during the last twenty-six years, it would give us nearly the numbers stated by your correspondent, or rather 3,244,846. But as the war with Russia in 1789, and many epidemic diseases, particularly the small-pox, have caused great havoc among the inhabitants of Sweden, and as that kingdom has lately lost the province of Swedish Pomerania, and the island of Rugen; with a population of about 120,000 individuals, the present population of Sweden cannot be rated higher than 3,050,000, of which number there are,

For Lapland . . . .	7,000
Finland . . . .	898,000
Sweden Proper . . .	2,145,000
	3,050,000
	Thus

Thus the average population of an English square mile would be about sixty-five individuals, and not 243, as stated by your Correspondent. But in some provinces the inhabitants are so thinly scattered, that Herjedalen, for instance, has only four, Jämtland 10, and Westbothnia 24 persons, on the English square mile. The governments of Stockholm, Gothenburg, and Malinö, are the most populous.

Mr. Gustavus Hedin, rector of the parish of Kråklinge, near Strengnäs, in Sweden, has kept his parish registers from 1739 to 1776, in a manner worthy to be imitated by all country clergymen. He has taken particular and accurate notice of the ages of the persons whom he joined in wedlock, and found that, in the course of thirty-seven years, the age at which the parties that were married at his church had entered into matrimony, was as follows:—

Yrs. of Age.	Males.	Females.
15 .	0 .	2
16 .	0 .	2
17 .	0 .	10
18 .	2 .	17
19 .	3 .	17
20 .	8 .	26
21 .	10 .	18
22 .	20 .	23
23 .	11 .	25
24 .	34 .	24
25 .	29 .	24
26 .	29 .	26
27 .	27 .	23
28 .	20 .	20
29 .	25 .	12
30 .	21 .	15
31 .	24 .	14
32 .	15 .	11
33 .	10 .	9
34 .	11 .	12
35 .	3 .	5
36 .	6 .	7
37 .	4 .	3
38 .	7 .	5
39 .	1 .	8
40 .	1 .	7
41 .	3 .	2
42 .	3 .	1
43 .	1 .	3
44 .	0 .	1
45 .	0 .	2
46 .	0 .	1
47 .	0 .	1
48 .	0 .	1
49 .	1 .	1
50 .	0 .	2
51 .	1 .	0

It appears from this enumeration, that

spinsters need not despond before thirty-four, or even forty years of age, and that their situation, if not voluntary, is not absolutely hopeless, before the fiftieth year; but old batchelors date from the thirty-fourth year, and seem perfectly reconciled with celibacy at forty-four. This inference, however, bears only upon a country where great simplicity of manners prevails, and upon a period half a century distant from our times. How interesting would such statements of modern large cities be to the moral philosopher, and the politician!

The registers of the same Swedish parish state, that out of three-hundred and four married women, thirty-four were childless: twenty-eight had each one child only; thirty-three had two children each; forty, three; twenty-nine, four; thirty-two, five; thirty-four, six; twenty-eight, seven; twenty-two, eight; eight, nine; eleven, ten; three, eleven; one, thirteen; and one, sixteen; making in all 1310 children, to 270 mothers. Twenty-seven of them had only sons; thirty-three, only daughters; fifty, as many sons as daughters; eighty-eight, more sons than daughters; and seventy-two, more daughters than sons.

Hardly the tenth part of the population of Sweden is collected in towns. All Sweden contains only 105 market towns, nine of which count 4,000 inhabitants, and more; the other ninety-six reckon scarcely 300 inhabitants upon an average, very few of whom exercise any town trades or handicrafts. The towns lie scattered about at very great distances from each other. In the whole province of Herjedalen, which is nearly 120 English miles broad, there is not a single town; neither is there any in the still more extensive province of Jämtland. Stockholm, in 1802, reckoned upwards of 80,000 inhabitants. The laxity of morals which prevails in that capital, seems to be clearly deducible from the two following circumstances. The proportion of illegitimate children to children born in wedlock, from 1789 to 1798, was one in three, whilst at Berlin it is only one in eight, and in all the great towns of France one in nine. At Munich, it is one in four. The second circumstance is, that out of 1,460 diseased persons, who were admitted into the infirmaries at Stockholm, during the year 1806, not less than 261 had the venereal complaint. This disease is said to commit dreadful ravages even in the country, and is, no doubt, one of the causes why the progress of population is not



not very rapid, but rather stationary, and nearly the same as it was fifty years ago, namely, an average increase of about 23,000 individuals annually. In Finland, however, the population has been more than doubled within sixty-five years. The number of its inhabitants in 1741 was 408,839, and in 1806, 898,463, which still gives only thirty individuals for the English square mile.

Inoculating for the cow-pock has met with very great success in Sweden. To encourage it still more, the king, by a rescript, dated the 6th of December, 1806, has granted permission to the Board of Health, or *Collegium Medicum* at Stockholm, to expend 900 dollars, or 150*l.* sterling, annually, in rewards to those physicians who have most contributed to the success of the vaccine inoculation. Small as these rewards must be, they are in strict proportion with the opulence of the country, for the wealth of Sweden has been pretty nearly ascertained in the year 1800, when all kinds of property in landed estates, houses, buildings, forges, mines, capitals, &c. were valued, and has been found to amount to 176,060,774 dollars, bank currency, or

about	£40,825,687
And adding to this sum household furniture at	15,000,000
And the coin in circulation at	174,313
The whole wealth of Sweden	—
may be estimated at	56,000,000
Taking the interest of the productive capital of forty millions at ten per cent.	
gives	4,000,000
And the profits of trade at	1,700,000

We find the sum of . . . £5,700,000

Which divided among three millions of individuals, averages an annual income of 1*l.* 18*s.* for each.— But admitting that the valuation of property had been much too low, still it remains indubitable that the average annual income of a Swede is below 3*l.* The same reasoning applied to the capital of each individual, makes it 13*l.* 7*s.* according to the valuation; and allowing that valuation to have been 50 per cent. too low, does not raise it to 30*l.*

These calculations, though not strictly true, tend at least to prove that Sweden is still what it has always been reputed to be, a very poor country, and this conclusion is fully supported by the manner of existence of the Swedish labourer.

It was certainly over-magnanimous in

the King of Sweden to provoke the aggression of the French in Swedish Pomerania: but if he should now be driven into a hostile confederacy against England, his country will be a still greater sufferer. Commerce will be nearly annihilated, and the principal sources of Swedish industry, fisheries and mines, will receive a check which must spread additional misery over a country, whose agriculture has to contend with a severe climate, and an unproductive soil. The southern countries alone, and Finland, raise in good years as much corn as they want for their consumption. The inhabitants of the northern provinces must be supplied from abroad. When this supply fails, they are forced to mix with their flower straw, roots, or the bark of the beech and the pine, in order to make what they call *stampbread*. Sometimes even they make it of nothing but bark. Could it then for a moment be wondered at, if the inhabitants of Sweden had expressed their disapprobation of an administration which has wantonly increased their misery, by an injudicious interference in the political broils of Europe?

But I shall delay the statement of the probable effects of a war with England on the industry and commerce of Sweden, till her unwilling hostility be no longer doubtful. In the mean time, I beg leave to add, that the fanciful explanation of the proverb to *lead apes in hell*, in the 469th page of your last interesting publication, is built upon an erroneous supposition. The English word *lead* is not collateral with the German *leiden*, to suffer, but with the German *leiten*, to lead.

And if I am not trespassing on the space allotted to statistical facts, in your valuable Magazine, I shall beg leave to mention a letter lately published on the expediency of regulating the practice of variolous inoculation, which strongly recommends the interference of Parliament on the subject, that the government of Piombino and Lucca has issued an order, on the 25th of December, 1806, by virtue of which every inhabitant is obliged, under the penalty of 100 livres, to declare immediately whenever there is a person attacked with the small-pox in his family. The informer who reveals the existence of any concealed patient is to have fifty livres. Any house infected with the natural small pox is to be blocked up, surrounded with guards, and all communication with those within is to be interrupted. Any person endeavouring to

to escape from such a house, is to be imprisoned for forty days. Fourteen days after the publication of this regulation, every one who never had the natural small-pox was to be inoculated for the cow-pock, and every new born child in future is to be vaccinated in the first two months after its birth. The inoculation is performed gratis by the physicians of the government, and any person who, after having undergone the vaccine inoculation takes the small-pox naturally, is to receive one hundred livres.

Whether it be possible to apply such severe regulations to a free and populous country, is doubtful; but that they are calculated to extirpate the loathsome and mortal variolous disease, cannot be denied. One part at least of those regulations, that which relates to rewards granted to persons who after having been vaccinated, still take the small-pox, might be easily adopted, and would, in the course of thirty years, prove, beyond contradiction, how far the vaccine inoculation may be trusted as a preservative against the small-pox.

Your's, &c.

Pimlico,

D. BOILEAU.

No. 6, Upper Eaton-street,

Dec. 7, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. BONE wishes to prove the propriety and the good resulting from the consolidation of farms, and brings forward the *plans* of a Caithness baronet to corroborate his assertions!

By his consolidation of farms, not for agricultural purposes, but for the introduction of sheep; this baronet, it appears, has ejected a great number of families, and has "built a town that the ejected farmers might be ready on the spot to eat the produce of his farm, and also built each ejected farmer a cottage and garden, with two Scotch acres of land that he might have the use of them."

If Mr. Bone calls building *one house*, building a town, he is right; for only *one* house of this said town is yet built, for which the baronet is well paid, having engaged it to Government, as an excise-office.

A shrubbery, planted to ornament this town, at an expence of one or two hundred pounds, has been cut down and let out for the annual rent of three pounds, to plant potatoes in; and those lots not built upon are let out for the same purpose, at the annual rent of five shillings

each; so that one has to walk knee deep in mud before one can get to the few houses now building. I have not heard of any cottages built, but by this *plan* each comfortable farmer is reduced from a happy situation, to what in Caithness is called a *cotter*. Now, even to this day, a *cotter here* is obliged to work three or four days in the week for his landlord, and send him so many dozen of fowls and eggs, a few pigs, some wool, cheese, &c. &c. so that he can hardly be said to live; and this Mr. Bone calls an advantage!

In short, these ejected farmers are so distressed, that last year a vessel sailed from this place for America, having on board one hundred and thirty of them; and this very month another vessel sailed from hence with one hundred and fifty more of them!

A Highlander is partial to the spot on which he was born, and at home is content, if allowed to possess the small farm his father held; and there he is sluggish, indolent, careless, and happy. When abroad, he is enterprising, bold, and courageous; witness in our army at America, on the Continent, in Egypt, in India, Cape of Good Hope, Buenos Ayres, Maida, and Zealand: yet this brave race of men, from a blind policy, are driven from their homes!

I shall conclude with a northern toast—May they who prefer a sheep to a Highlander never want a horn!

Caithness,

Your's, &c.

Sept. 30, 1807.

JOHN O'GROAT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE observations lately made in your Magazine concerning the use of the adverb *than* after the word *other*, have induced me to ask, what reason can be assigned, why this adverb is never admitted after the two adjectives, *inferior* and *superior*. These adjectives, like their Latin originals of the same orthography, are evidently of the comparative degree; it seems to me, therefore, somewhat remarkable, that the preposition *to* should be adopted and invariably made use of after these, and, I believe, after no other comparatives, to the entire exclusion of *than*, which notwithstanding has always been considered, as the only legitimate attendant of the comparative degree.

Your's, &c.

Hanslope,

W. SINGLETON.

December 9, 1807.

For



BERWICKSHIRE.							
PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS		TOTAL OF PERSONS
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
Abbey St. Bathans .....	29	29	69	69	132	6	138
Ayton .....	244	325	679	774	218	185	1,453
Bunkle and Preston .....	127	133	315	359	98	40	674
Channelkirk .....	134	134	316	324	233	24	640
Chirnside .....	232	291	558	589	1,038	101	1,147
Cockburnspath .....	195	195	434	496	200	67	930
Coldingham .....	469	493	1,114	1,277	288	189	2,891
Coldstream .....	390	541	1,034	1,235	224	304	2,269
Cranshaws .....	32	32	77	89	30	6	166
Dunse .....	449	712	1,490	1,667	233	499	3,157
Earlstown .....	326	337	705	773	197	187	1,478
Eccles .....	390	390	795	887	389	70	1,682
Edrom .....	284	289	613	742	219	83	1,355
Eyemouth .....	170	218	410	489	40	210	899
Fogo .....	97	100	235	272	76	22	507
Foulden .....	80	80	175	218	222	14	393
Gordon .....	179	191	345	457	50	40	802
Greenlaw .....	252	294	595	675	70	125	1,270
Hume .....	97	101	182	233	97	20	415
Hutton .....	186	217	436	519	157	71	955
Ladykirk .....	104	115	238	278	315	26	516
Langton .....	89	95	189	239	85	32	428
Lander .....	339	399	810	950	543	634	1,760
Legerwood .....	101	104	222	273	305	16	495
Lonformacus .....	94	94	207	199	101	20	406
Mertown .....	106	107	281	254	88	61	535
Mordington .....	59	59	164	166	62	13	330
Nenthorn .....	69	73	187	203	180	77	395
Oldhamstocks (Berwick Divis.)	21	21	48	61	27	3	109
Polwarth .....	67	72	141	150	54	26	291
Stitchell (Berwick Division) ..	97	101	182	233	97	20	415
Swinton .....	178	201	410	465	86	88	875
Whitsom .....	114	122	271	289	82	23	560
Westruther .....	165	170	361	418	160	41	779
Dunse Gaol .....	—	—	6	—	—	—	6
	5,965	6,835	14,294	16,327	6,396	3,345	30,621

BUTESHIRE.							
Cumbray .....	92	118	241	265	121	130	506
Kilbride .....	444	444	1,008	1,175	662	92	2,183
Kilmory .....	618	618	1,369	1,627	829	126	2,996
Kingarth .....	165	171	429	436	747	126	875
Rothsay .....	592	1,150	2,495	2,736	802	4,347	5,231
	1,911	2,501	5,552	6,239	3,161	4,821	11,791

CAITHNESSHIRE.							
PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
Bower .....	295	295	705	867	880	135	1,572
Canisbay .....	391	391	900	1,086	366	49	1,986
Dunnet .....	282	283	589	777	1,355	11	1,566
Hallkirk .....	429	486	1,159	1,386	1,227	229	2,545
Latheron .....	749	749	1,655	1,957	3,435	58	3,612
Olrick .....	215	217	532	595	332	66	1,127
Reay (Caithness Division) .....	276	279	662	879	1,051	37	1,541
Thurso .....	702	819	1,598	2,030	1,044	572	3,628
Wattin .....	210	211	602	644	694	29	1,246
Wick .....	884	922	1,781	2,205	2,879	1,015	3,986
	4,433	4,652	10,183	12,426	13,263	2,201	22,609

CLACKMANANSHIRE.							
Alloa .....	807	1,287	2,416	2,798	174	541	5,214
Clackmanan .....	710	710	1,384	1,577	406	150	2,961
Dollar .....	137	157	310	383	43	56	693
Logie (Clackmanan Division) .....	222	234	536	538	35	27	1,074
Tillicoultry .....	224	224	418	498	214	263	916
	2,100	2,612	5,064	5,794	872	1,037	10,858

CROMARTYSHIRE.*							
Cromarty .....	410	552	956	1,252	262	575	2,208
Fodderty (Cromarty Division) .....	—	—	395	449	—	—	844
	410	552	1,351	1,701	262	575	3,052

\* It is stated by the clerk of the peace for the shire of Cromarty, that there is one return wanting; viz. from the parish of Risolis. It is supposed that a return is also wanting from the united parish of Kirkmichael and Cullicudden; the population of which, in 1792, was 1,334.

DUMBARTONSHIRE



DUMBARTONSHIRE.							
PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
Arrochar .....	78	98	226	244	23	76	470
Bonhill .....	311	540	1,160	1,300	180	1,280	2,460
Cardross .....	327	547	1,199	1,350	222	611	2,549
Cumbermauld .....	298	413	856	939	370	212	1,795
Dumbarton .....	318	635	1,125	1,416	127	382	2,541
Kilmarnock .....	168	169	443	436	353	40	879
Kilpatrick, East or New Dumbarton Division) .....	186	251	694	710	535	816	1,404
Do. West .....	577	577	1,390	1,454	710	2,050	2,844
Kirkintilloch .....	618	680	1,477	1,733	1,315	1,785	3,210
Luss .....	188	194	459	494	405	127	953
Rosneath .....	124	132	303	329	297	29	632
Row .....	182	182	464	506	96	44	970
Dumbarton Gaol .....	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
	3,375	4,418	9,796	10,914	4,633	7,952	20,710

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the CREDIT due to BRUCE'S TRAVELS.  
(Concluded from p. 450.)

AN early objection was made to Mr. Bruce's description of an Abyssinian feast. The discredit with which his first accounts were received, of the Abyssinians eating raw flesh cut from live animals, induced him afterwards to persist in his assertion; nor could he decently retract in his Travels what he had so publicly affirmed on his arrival. Among the first incidents that occurred, on his entering Abyssinia, was that of three soldiers driving a cow before them, which they suddenly tripped up, and cutting a couple of steaks from the buttock, skewered up the skin, covering the wound with a cataplasm of clay. Having finished their raw repast, they proceeded with their cow, which they reserved for supper, when they purposed to enjoy a fuller meal with their companions in the evening, or, as satyrically described, Eat half a cow, and turn the rest to grass.

Not satisfied with ascribing such a barbarous repast to the wild soldiery, the author indulges his genius in the descrip-

tion of an Abyssinian feast. The animal, a cow or bullock, is brought to the door, and is literally flayed, and cut up alive, into solid square pieces of beef, which are brought in raw and quivering, and placed upon cakes of tef before the company, who are seated upon benches at a long table, each man between two women, as in refined society. The women wrap up slices of the flesh and cake with salt and pepper, into the form of cartridges, with which they cram their male associate, who leaning with his hands on their knees, chews, as a mark of grandeur, with as much noise as possible, and turns his mouth alternately from the one to the other, till completely gorged. They proceed to sacrifice in the same room, but with the the utmost decency, both to Bacchus and to Venus, while the health of each happy couple is toasted; and all this is transacted amidst the groans and bellowing of the unfortunate animal, whose sufferings have been prolonged, by avoiding the principal blood-vessels, and whose reeking remains are now abandoned to the servants.

These outrageous descriptions are vindicated both by the author and the editor.

tor, who appeal to every account of Abyssinia, by the Jesuits and others, for a confirmation of the fact. That the Abyssinians were accustomed to eat raw meat as a relish, was always a well-known fact; but there is a wide difference between this custom and the practice of cutting up and devouring live animals at their public entertainments. The manners and customs of the Abyssinians are accurately described by a variety of travellers, and have been known in Europe for more than two hundred years; but not a single instance or intimation of their feasting upon live animals, is to be found either in the writings of the jesuits, or in the histories of the country. Alvarez, who gives the earliest account of the Abyssinians, describes their entertainments thus:—"Then (after the grace) came in the imbandigioni, whereof I dare hardly speak, and yet they are ordinary dishes in that country; and these were their sauces and broths, wherein were certain pieces of raw flesh, with warm blood, which, in this country, is esteemed for a most delicate dish, and none but great personages eat thereof. After all other dishes, a breast of raw beef was brought to the board, which we did not once touch." Purchass' Pilgrims, vol. II. p. 1063; Ramusio, vol. I. p. 237.—In another passage he describes the cookery at the royal feast, consisting chiefly of ragoos, as excellent. Purchass, p. 1090.—Ludolphus and Father Lobo both describe an Abyssinian dinner; they mention raw beef, highly seasoned, as a prime delicacy; and inform us that the nobility are fed by their pages, not by women, as asserted by Bruce. Ludolph. Hist. Ethiop. l. ii. c. 12, § 14; l. iv, c. 4, § 8. Comment. p. 258. Lobo, in particular, is transcribed by Bruce:—"Les personnes de qualité ne touchent jameus a ce qu'ils mangent; ils ont des pages qui coupent leur viandes, & qui la leur presentent à la bouche. Il est de la civilité & de la grandeur, de manger de gros morceaux, & de faire beaucoup de bruit en machant, n'y ayant que des gueux, disentils, qui ne mangent que d'un côté, et que des voleurs qui mangent sens faire de bruit." Le Grand's Voyage du P. I. Lobo, p. 72. "This is a mark of grandeur. The greater a man would seem to be, the larger piece he takes into his mouth; and the more noise he makes in chewing it, the more polite he is thought to be. They have, indeed, a proverb that says, that 'Beggars and thieves only eat small

pieces, or without making a noise.'" Bruce.

Lobo proceeds to inform us, "Leur plus grand regal est une piece de bœuf crue & toute chaude. Lorsqu'ils donnent à manger ils tuent un bœuf, et en servent aussi tôt un quartier sur la table avec beaucoup de poivre & de sel; et le fiel de ce bœuf leur sert d'huile & de vinaigre. Quelques uns y ajoutent une moutarde qu'ils appellent *mauta*; elle est faite de ce qu'ils tirent des tripes du bœuf, qu'ils mettent sur le feu avec du beurre, du sel, du poivre & de l'oignon. Ils trouvent leur bœuf cru, & ainsi assaisonné aussi délicat," &c. id. Poncet's Travels into Abyssinia, in the beginning of the last century, contain the same account of a royal entertainment. "The viands are beef, mutton, and fowls. They are generally tossed up ragoo fashion. I was surprised to observe raw beef set upon the emperor's table. It is seasoned after a peculiar manner: a piece of beef being cut into pieces, these are sprinkled with the gall of an ox, which is an excellent dissolvent, and they then are powdered with pepper and spices. There is also another way of seasoning raw meat. These people take from the paunches of oxen herbs which beasts have not yet digested; these they mix with the meat, and adding mustard, make a ragoo of the whole, which they call *mauta*. This ragoo is still more unpalatable than the former."—Lockman's Travels, p. 217. The same dish is described by Ludolf (Hist. vol. IV. p. 4-8); but the ox-gall with which the raw beef is seasoned, and the vegetables with which it is eaten, are concealed by Bruce, because his self-importance would be degraded by the confession of his having partaken of such loathsome viands. Such, however, is the only real foundation for the licentious description of an Abyssinian feast, which is contradicted, rather than confirmed, by the information communicated to Sir William Jones by an Abyssinian at Calcutta:—"That sheep and goats are in plenty among them, and that the inhabitants are extremely fond of milk, cheese, and whey, but that the country people and soldiery make no scruple of drinking the blood, and eating the raw flesh of an ox, which they cut without caring whether he is alive or dead; that this savage diet is, however, by no means general." Asiat. Research. vol. I. p. 384.—The custom of eating raw flesh, which is now confined to the peasants and soldiers, appears, therefore,



therefore, to be less general even than formerly; and the practice of cutting it without caring whether the animal be alive or dead, may confirm a part of the first anecdote respecting the three soldiers; but a custom by no means general, and a practice adopted from haste or indifference, rather than choice, can never justify the description of an Abyssinian feast. On the contrary, the fact is directly contradicted by the Travels themselves, in which raw beef is repeatedly introduced, and a cow is repeatedly slaughtered for the entertainment; but no instance is to be found in the Travels or in the journals, in the camp or in the city, among the Galla or the Agows, of a cow being brought to the door and devoured alive, much less of the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes at such entertainments.

As the professed object of the travels was to discover the source of the Nile, the author exults throughout in the distinguished glory of having been the first who explored those hidden fountains, for which the greatest conquerors of antiquity, Sesostri, Cambyses, Alexander and Cæsar, had searched or enquired in vain. To this vain-glorious assertion two objections were early made; that Mr. Bruce was neither the first, nor even the second European to whom those coy fountains were revealed, nor were these the real sources of the Nile. The source of the Abyssinian river was known to the jesuits above a hundred and fifty years before it was traced by Bruce, who endeavours, in vain, to discredit the discoveries of Paez and Lobo. Its rise from two fountains in Sacala, near Geesh, its supposed course through the lake of Dambea, the semicircular sweep which it makes round the provinces of Damot and Gojam, when it quits the lake, are accurately delineated in the maps not only of D'Anville, but of Telez, Ludolf, and Lobo, from which our author's map has been partly constructed; and the merit, whatever it may be, of the first discovery is candidly conceded by the editor himself to Paez, to whose narrative, published by Kircher, the most ridiculous objections have been made by Bruce. Peter Paez, a Portuguese jesuit, who resided long in the country, visited these fountains in 1618; and his description of the springs is minutely followed by Jerome Lobo, another jesuit, who saw them again in 1625. Lobo resided for some time in the province of Damot, near the source of the Nile, which he certainly had some curiosity to examine;

and his exact coincidence with Paez, in the depths of the fountains, and their distance from each other, is no proof that he never visited the springs which he describes. The manuscripts of Paez, who died in 1623, must have been brought from Abyssinia by Lobo himself, and the precise measurements ascertained by the former would be adopted by the latter, just as one historian is transcribed by another. That they were inserted with other additions by Le Grand, the French translator, is evident to us, from another relation which Sir Robert Southwell appears to have procured at Lisbon from Lobo himself, and which was translated and published by Sir Peter Wyche, at the request of the Royal Society, in 1668. It is entitled "A short Relation of the River Nile, of its Source and Current, &c. by an Eye-witness" &c. and was republished by Dr. Rotherham, in opposition to Bruce's Travels in 1791. The two springs are described, not according to Paez, as four palms each in diameter, and at a stone cast from one another, but as "each about the bigness of a coach-wheel, distant twenty paces," and the principal fountain is described as "near a trench, entangled with shrubs, the bottom not to be reached with a line five and twenty palms, which, by the way, meets (as is guessed) with the roots of the neighbouring shrubs, which hindered farther passage; the other spring is to be fathomed at sixteen palms." As a proof that Lobo the author was an eye-witness, it is observable that the trench omitted by Paez, was perceived by Bruce, and the difficulty of sounding the larger fountain is attested by Balugani, his Italian assistant; viz. that it was full of rushes and could not be sounded when attempted on the 4th and on the 5th of November; though Bruce asserts that he then thrust his lance through the rushes with ease to the bottom at the depth of six feet nine inches, and again sounded it with a plummet on the 9th. A third fountain has been produced in the interval between Lobo and Bruce; but there can be no doubt that the boasted discovery of the source of the Nile was anticipated by the Portuguese jesuits, to whom the empire of Abyssinia was familiarly known above two centuries before our author appeared.

That Mr. Bruce however, though not entitled to the merit of the first discovery, visited in person the remote source of the Abyssinian river can no longer be disputed. The journal of Luigi Balugani from

from Gondar to the fountains, of which the editor has published an extract, is minute and copious, and in one instance it explains the nature of those embellishments which Bruce has so freely introduced into his Travels. On Wednesday, the 31st of October, it mentions the first interview with Fasil, who had arrived overnight, and whom they found encamped in the morning, in the same valley with themselves. He received them courteously, presented Balugani with a horse, and supplied them with a guide to the fountains; but there is no intimation of Bruce's angry interview with Fasil on the preceding evening, or of his feats that morning upon Fasil's horse. Balugani appears, from his letters, (vol. I. p. 301,) to have been an artist of unassuming merit; and his death, which happened at Gondar in February, 1771, is antedated by Bruce a whole twelvemonth, in opposition to the evidence of his daily handwriting in the different journals; for which it is impossible to assign any better reason than a desire to deprive him of the drawings done in Abyssinia, and perhaps of the honour of having accompanied his master to the source of the Nile. Vol. I. p. ccciv. cclx. 19; Vol. IV p. 426.

The principal objection remains, that these are not the real sources of the genuine Nile. The different branches of the Nile were well known to the ancient geographers, namely, the Astaboras, or modern Tacazze, the most eastern branch, which receiving the Mareb, joins the Nile in the Nubian desert; the Astapus, the present Bahra al Asrek, or Blue River, forming the Abyssinian branch of the Nile, the origin of which from the lake of Coloe, or Tzane, was known to Ptolemy, and to the source of which our author certainly penetrated, if any one of the numerous torrents discharged and lost in the lake can be called its source. But the western and principal branch, the Bahr el Abiad, or White River, remains unexplored; the remote and secret sources of which are placed, both by ancient and modern geographers, by Ptolemy, Edrisi, and Abulfeda, by D'Anville and Rennel, in the Jibbel el Kutri, or Mountains of the Moon. The authorities produced by Rennel for the rise and course of the Bahr el Abiad, are very candidly admitted by the editor, who maintains, however, that the only question is, whether Bruce, who saw and has described its junction with the Bahr al Azrek at Halfeia, about nine day's journey below Sennaar, was conscious that it

was the Nile. The White River was unknown to the Portuguese, who entered Abyssinia from the East; and the uniform belief both of the jesuits and Abyssinians might afford a strong presumption of Mr. Bruce believing also that the Blue River was the Nile of antiquity, if he had not inadvertently betrayed his knowledge of a different and far more considerable stream. On his first pretended interview with Fasil, the latter, in answer to his request to see the source of the Abey or Nile, replied in our author's language, "The source of the Abey? why, it is God knows where; in the country of the Gala—are you to get there, do you think, *in a twelvemonth or more?*" The substance of this conversation probably passed at the first and only real interview with Fasil next morning; and it relates indisputably to the remote source of the Bahr el Abiad; but on our author's explaining that the object of his curiosity was near Sacala (the source of the Blue River within seventy miles), Fasil immediately complied with his request. In returning from Abyssinia, he describes the junction of the two rivers at Wed Hojela near Halfeia:—"The river Abiad, which is larger than the Nile, joins it there; still the Nile preserves the name of Bahr al Azergue, or Blue River, which it got at Sennar. The Abiad is a very deep river, it runs dead; and with little inclination, and preserves its stream always undiminished, because rising in latitudes where there are *continual rains*, it therefore suffers not the decrease the Nile does by six months dry weather." Vol. VI. 424. But his journals are still more copious, important, and explicit, than his Travels.

At Feawa, he writes, "Between the Nile and the Bahr el Aice, is the country of Gold. It is south from the Sennaar and west from Haseel. This is properly, the country of the Fungi." At Sennaar he writes, "The Nile at Barboch is like, or greater than the Thames at Richmond; it is called the Bahr Azergue; and in some places not above two feet deep. Between the Nile or Azergue, and the Abiad, or Bahr el Aice, is another sort of Nuba, and this is Nuba proper and the Gold country.—These (Shilock) inhabit the large islands in the river el Aice; a river which, rising in a country south of Narea, is supplied with perpetual rains which fall *under* and within *four degrees* of the line; and it is always full, and never diminishes as the Nile does; in the latitude of whose fountains the rains pre-



vail only at stated seasons. The river el Aice is twice as broad as the Nile, and very deep in all the course of it. Before it joins the Nile are many islands, in these dwell the Shilock, who rob in barks up the whole of it.—Upon the Bahr el Aice is the town el Aice, three days journey west of Sennaar.—All the rivers in these countries fail when the sun goes south of the line, however abundant and full they were before; and were it not for the Abiad which rises *near the line*, and whose inundation is perpetual, from its enjoying the rains of both rainy seasons, the Nile itself would be eight months in the year dry, and at no time arrive across the desert in so much fulness as to answer any purpose of agriculture in Egypt. The Abiad river is three times as big as the Nile. I always believe it to be the Hibbee of the Nareans or Gala, the Zebec of the jesuits; the Yabons of the Fazucians being the boundary of that province to the westward.—The Shilock are very numerous. There are three principal islands. These are scarcely a day's journey above the river (town) el Aice. They leave these islands in the rainy time, and repair to them in the dry season, and then they ravage and plunder all the neighbourhood. There are several other islands farther up. Their towns are on the river and very numerous. The river el Aice is a very deep running river; it scarcely can be seen to run. It rises in latitudes of perpetual rain.—The Nile would fail were it not for the never failing Abiad or Bahr el Aice; this rising near the line considerably south of the sources of the Nile in the latitudes where fall perpetual rains, it never decreases but is always full. There is no such western branch as has been spoke of, nor none necessary; the ground rises every where to the west and south from the Nile. The rivers of Foor, Sel, Bagorma, Kolkol, and Borro, all run west, through the course of the Nile and Abiad is often E. and S. E. It is the ground that rises from the Nile to Dar-Borno, where is the high land, or spine of Africa, and there slopes to the Ocean, as to the east of that it does to the Red Sea; whatever the Nubian geographer, Ludolf, Vossius, and others, may say to the contrary.—South-west from Guba is the mountain Ashintol.—From near Ashintol rises the Dendar.—On the west side of the Nile, nearly opposite Ashintol, the river Yabons comes from the south-east, and falls into the Nile. From Fazucio to the Yabons, and south-west along its banks as far as

is known, it is very rainy, and from May to July, and again from September to the middle of November, very unwholesome.—This is the account the natives give of this country."

At Halseia he writes, "The river Abiad joins the el Azergue, or Nile, at Hojile, or Hogila, about nine miles south of Halseia.—The Nile is still at Halseia called el Azergue, not the Nile."

From the copious and curious information contained in the Journals of which little or nothing is inserted in the Travels, it appears, that the Abiad is a river three times as large as the Azergue, full of islands and infested by pirates; which rises within four degrees of the line, and never decreases, and which Mr. Bruce must have considered as the great and principal branch of the Nile. On descending from Abyssinia, he was mortified to find a river still larger than the one he had visited, proceeding from a far more remote and unknown source; and he endeavours, even in his Journals, to persuade himself that it was only a collateral stream from the southern provinces of Abyssinia, the same with the Kibbee of the Nareans, the Zebec of the jesuits, the Yabons of the Fazucians, and that there was no western branch whatsoever of the Nile. The Zebec, or Kibbee, discharges itself into the Indian Ocean at Melinda, as Mr. Bruce, in his Abyssinian History, was afterwards convinced, vol. III. p. 333. The Yabons is probably a different pronounciation of the same river; but in his Journals he brings it afterwards from the *south-east* into the Azergue, between  $11^{\circ}$  and  $12^{\circ}$  of latitude (about  $5^{\circ}$  from the junction of the Abiad), and at the same time informs us, that to the *south-west* along its banks, as far as it is known, it is very rainy. These contradictions proceed entirely from a desire to persuade himself that the Abiad was merely a collateral branch of the Abyssinian river; and perhaps he was sincere in his opinion when his journals were written. On his return, however, to Europe, he must have heard when in France, that the information obtained by Maillet in Egypt, and the Geography of the celebrated D'Anville, who was then alive, and whose maps and memoirs he consulted with advantage\*, coincided with that

\* Not only for the supposed situation of the *Gazamantica wallis* in his map, but for the measure of the Egyptian Stadium, and for the difference of latitude and longitude between

that of Ptolemy, Edrisi, and Abulfeda, concerning the western branch, and the real source of the Nile; but in the publication of his Travels, his conduct evinces a secret conviction that the Abiad was the genuine Nile of antiquity. The curious information contained in the journals is suppressed in the Travels. On the junction of the Azergue, at Wed Hojela, which is placed to the north instead of the south of Halfeia, we are, for the first time, accidentally informed, that "the river Abiad, which is longer than the Nile, joins it there;" that "still the Nile preserves the name of the Blue River, which it got at Sennaar;" and after an idle observation on a Fakir's tomb, we are merely told, that "the Abiad is a very deep river, runs dead, and with little inclination, and preserves its stream always undiminished, because rising in latitudes where there are continual rains, it suffers not the decrease the Nile does by the six months dry weather." Not a word is said of its great magnitude; that it was twice as broad, and three times as big, as the Azergue, of its being navigable, and full of islands inhabited by pirates; much less of its rising near, and within four degrees at least of the line; of its course from the south east; or of its banks running as far as is known to the south-west, in an opposite direction; the real direction, however, of the Bahr el Abiad.

These notices are evidently suppressed, and his Travels are filled with his own adventures at Feawa, and Sennaar, in order to divert our attention from the genuine Nile. In constructing his maps he adapted Ludolf's map of the Abyssinian empire as the basis of his own. In that map the river Maleg, which rises in the southern province of Damot, surrounds the western coast of Abyssinia, and falls into the Nile; but according to Rennel's idea, it is more probably united to the Abiad before the junction of the Azergue. In Bruce's maps the course of the Maleg is traced from Ludolf, with little variation, but the name is converted into the Bahr el Abiad. Instead of a river thrice as

tween Alexandria and Syene as observed by Eratosthenes; which are both introduced into his fictitious voyage from Luxor to Syene *Mem. des Inscript.* xxxi. 82, xxix. 250. The first memoir in particular *Sur la mesure du Schene Egyptien*, immediately follows D'Anville's two memoirs on the undiscovered sources of the Nile, and on the rivers in the interior of Africa. *ib.* xxvi. 46, 64.

large as the Azergue, and whose source is remote, in the regions of perpetual rain, and within less than four degrees of the line, a river much smaller is described in his map, rising in latitude  $8^{\circ}$  the same latitude with the most southern sources of the Abyssinian Nile. The name of Maleg is so industriously suppressed, not only in his maps but in his Journals and Travels, that it is only once incidentally mentioned in his Abyssinian History, in describing from Telles the journey of Antonio Fernandez, who, in 1613, crossed the Maleg on his way from Gojam to Melinda; after which he observes, "they came to a river called Maleg" (vol. III. p. 325), as if some unknown river, when Telles's and Ludolf's maps, containing the Maleg, his own Abiad, were before his eyes. In these circumstances it is impossible for us to vindicate the author from the charge preferred against him by Hartman and Pinkerton; viz. that, by transferring the name to an inferior stream, and confounding the Bahr el Abiad with the Maleg, Mr. Bruce has purposely cut off the great western branch of the river, when conscious of its existence, in order to conceal from the public that the sources of the genuine Nile were not yet discovered.

The eclipse of the moon as it appeared at Feawa has afforded a final objection, which it is impossible to obviate. Instead of the important information which the author collected at Feawa and Sennaar, his Travels are full of his personal adventures with the Shekh of Atbara, of which no trace appears in his journals. To intimidate the Shekh, by whom he was detained at Feawa, he addressed him (April 13, 1772) thus, according to the first edition: "Friday, the 17th, is your festival. If the afternoon of that day shall pass like those of common days, then am I a worthless man, and an impostor; but if on that day, before el'asser (el'asser is four o'clock), a sign be seen in the heavens, which shall be thought by all of you unusual and extraordinary, then am I an innocent man, and Fidele's (the Shekh's) designs against me are known to the world; and will not be pleasing either to God or man." 4to. edit. vol. IV. p. 397. The sign was an approaching eclipse of the moon, which he made use of to frighten and punish Fidele. Accordingly, on the 17th, he repaired in the afternoon to the Shekh's house, having rectified his watch by observation, and knowing that he could



could not be far wrong, as he had seen in the Ephemerides, the hour the eclipse was to begin. The eclipse is described as follows, in M. de la Caille's Ephemerides, p. 111:—"Eclipse totale de lune, commence quand il sera à Paris 2h. 25' 36", Imm. a 3h. 23' 3", milieu a 4h. 42' 48", Emers. a 5h. 2' 33", fin. a 6h. 0' 0". And in the preceding page (190) of the Ephemerides, the day is marked by Mr. Bruce with the same ink in which his journals were then written, a proof, according to the editor, that he was not inattentive to the phenomenon at the time. There was to be a total eclipse, he observes, of the moon, and he went to the door and saw that it was begun; but he did not tell them at first, till, according to the first edition, it had advanced some way, and was apparent upon the disc. "Now look at that," (he said); in some time after this the whole moon shall be so totally swallowed up in darkness, that a small light shall only be seen in the edges." A little before the eclipse became total, a violent apprehension had fallen upon the company; the women began to howl from the inner apartments, and before our author had returned from consoling them, the emersion was far advanced, and the terrors of the company began to subside; "though strong marks of surprise remained in their countenances."

In opposition to this circumstantial account, the late Dr. Rotherham published, in the Edinburgh Evening Courant, (June 12, and July 3, 1791,) the following result of a calculation of the eclipse for the meridian of Feawa, the accuracy of which has been verified by others.

Beginning of the Eclipse at	H.	Min.	Sec.
Feawa, April 17, 1772	4	36	43
Beginning of total darkness	5	33	44
Middle . . . . .	6	22	7
End of total darkness . . . . .	7	10	30
End of Eclipse . . . . .	8	7	31
Moon's apparent rising . . . . .	6	19	0

From this calculation, Dr. Rotherham inferred that the sun set on the 17th at eleven minutes past six at Feawa; and as the moon, being then diametrically opposite to the sun, rose at nineteen minutes past six (a few minutes being allowed for refraction and parallax), the beginning and progress of the eclipse which Mr. Bruce observed, and shewed the Shekh, when "it had advanced some way, and was apparent upon the disc, were not visible at Feawa before el'asser (four o'clock), as the moon was then many degrees below the horizon, and

rose almost in the very middle of a total eclipse, when for half an hour she had been entirely darkened." This objection has occasioned the following alterations in the present edition, to reconcile the narrative, if possible, to the calculation:—"Before el'asser," is altered to, "after el'asser, a sign shall be seen in the heavens;" and, "I saw that it was begun, I did not tell them till it had advanced some way, and was apparent upon the disc," to, "I saw that it was begun, I did not tell them till the moon having arisen, the shade had advanced some way upon the disc;" evidently to insinuate that the eclipse did not begin till the evening, and that the moon did not rise till some time after the eclipse had commenced. The editor accordingly observes, that the Arabic word, el'asser, comprehends indefinitely the whole evening; that in writing from memory, Mr. Bruce, at the distance of fourteen years, confounded the moon's rising in an eclipsed state, with the recollection of the exact time when the eclipse began, the progress of which he had learned from the Ephemerides, and for which he had rectified his watch by observation, but that the appearance of the moon, for a whole hour, totally eclipsed, was better fitted to operate upon the terrors of ignorant Arabs, than if it had been gradually darkened. Mr. Bruce, however, attends the Shekh about nine in the morning, and after a large breakfast, repairs to the market-place, where he exhibited some feats of horsemanship, and promised to return in something more than two hours, when the sign should appear. As these incidents must have passed at noon, the sign must be supposed to have appeared, as predicted in the first edition, *before* el'asser, while the sun was up, and the eclipse itself was of course invisible. It is difficult to conceive that an astronomical traveller would omit the desirable opportunity of a lunar eclipse to verify his former observations of longitude; but the real fact is undoubtedly this, Robertson's History of America was published about three years after our author's return, and Columbus's prediction to the American savages of a total eclipse of the moon as a judgment of heaven, is told with such captivating simplicity, that Bruce, recollecting a total eclipse at Feawa, was desirous to appropriate the incident, as usual, to himself. It is evident that in writing his Travels, he consulted De la Caille's Ephemerides for the commencement of the eclipse, "quand il se-

ra a Paris 2 heures 23 min." and without adverting to the great difference of time between Paris and Feawa, he declares accordingly that he would return in somewhat more than two hours (necessarily before el'asser), when the sign should appear, and he proceeds to describe, with the most circumstantial minuteness, the beginning and progress of the eclipse, as observed by himself; its gradual advance upon the moon's disc; his own prediction upon the subject; and the terrors excited a little before the beginning of total darkness, and long before the eclipse was visible.

Notwithstanding these detections, the Travels are not to be rejected as entirely fabulous. The episodes and other embellishments may be purely imaginary; but the substratum and outlines of the work are certain. That the author penetrated into Abyssinia, was appointed Governor of Ras el Feel, visited the Abyssinian source of the Nile, and returned through the desert with much difficulty and danger to Syene, cannot now be disputed. We may justly doubt whether his Travels in Spain and Barbary and Syria are altogether real, and whether he was held in such high estimation as he pretends at the Abyssinian court; but the vain-glorious ostentation which has produced such frequent deviations from the truth, is perhaps essential to the spirit of adventure, without which he would not have undertaken his Travels; and to those who read for amusement merely, it is perhaps of little moment whether the interesting account of his return through the desert, and the pathetic incident of the Arab attempting to steal the camels, be fictitious or not.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of the PICTURES in the MARQUIS of STAFFORD'S GALLERY, ST. JAMES'S.  
By MR. GEORGE PERRY.

(Continued from p. 128.)

THE NEW GALLERY,  
Containing the miscellaneous Works of  
the Italian School.

PREVIOUSLY to our entering upon the description of the historical works of the Italian painters, a concise and general history of the progress of the art in that country will be highly useful in a description of their works. Before the time of Leo the Tenth, the art of painting was in a very imperfect state in all

parts of Europe, the rude efforts of Cimabue and his followers in Italy were copied in an uncouth manner from nature, as it presented itself to the eye of the painter without the smallest improvement from the fancy of the artist, or the incorporation of different forms into one (hitherto unseen), called the ideal beauty. Albert Durer and his disciples in Germany had introduced a careful manner of finishing the draperies and the extremities of the figures, which extended itself to Italy, and is still very obvious in the works of the artists of that period. At this time the encouragement given by the Medici family (amongst whom we may reckon Leo the Tenth) to the discovery of ancient statues, bas-reliefs, and medals, inspired the painters with a different style of drawing and outline for their subjects; and instead of tame and meagre outlines, to which they had hitherto been confined, they began to invest their figures with the Toga, and a more dignified costume was gradually introduced; the anatomy and expression of the passions were carefully studied, and the beauty of the female form was more generalized, by instances taken from the antique and different modern nations. Amongst the most zealous reformers of the art was Leonardo da Vinci, a man of a very extensive genius, and of a classical and polished mind: he traced anatomically the motion of the passions, as they appear in the human face, and by this means may be said to have founded the art upon the basis of philosophy. His improvements were observed by those around him; Michael Angelo, Raphael, Corregio, and the whole succession of Italian masters, were indebted to his analytical mode of treating the art, for their eminent superiority. In point of excellence of drawing and expression, this period of the art has never been equalled, although it must be allowed that the Venetian school under Titian did refine in a great degree the style of colouring; and that in respect to partial lights, and the effect of small pictures, the Flemish school under Rembrandt and his pupils did attain to a high degree of perfection. The discovery of the ideal beauty, or uniting into one female the different excellencies of many individuals, is to be attributed solely to Raphael, which he is supposed to have derived from a contemplation of the antique, joined with the beauty of living examples. The period of portrait painting followed



soon afterwards, and as it is much more easy of attainment, it has in a great measure superseded the more difficult and arduous province of historical invention; from hence arises the superior value of the works of the ancient artists. Different fashions have been adopted and rejected; the gaudy fashion of Rubens, the dark and sallow style of Rembrandt, the shewy and blushing style of Carlo Maratti. But the style of the first Italian school outlives them all, being founded in the simplicity of Nature, and drawn immediately from her source. We shall begin the description with the works of Raphael, of which there are in this collection three cabinet pictures of very unequal merits, but each of them conveying most useful technical knowledge to the artist and connoisseur.

*The Holy Family, by Raphael.*

The head of the Virgin Mary possesses no particular character of ideal beauty; it seems rather to be a plain delineation of natural grace. In the head of Joseph the whole is scrupulously hard, in the manner of his master, Pietro Perugino. As a composition, we cannot class it in any other way than amongst his earliest efforts in the art, in which sense it may be considered as an invaluable curiosity, shewing to the curious spectator the gradual developement of his taste. The colouring has not the warmth and richness of the two next pictures, which are by the same eminent master.

*The Virgin and Child, by Raphael.*

In this interesting and affecting piece the Virgin is represented kneeling down, and gradually withdrawing a veil from the infant Saviour, who is represented as asleep in the front of the picture. In her face and attitude is represented the most amiable maternal tenderness and affection; a gentle smile seems to pervade her features; the innocent suffusion of modest worth shews itself by a blush, which steals like a fair carnation tint over her lovely face. All the sweetest combination of forms which the features could possibly receive from the hand of Fancy are here united; the round and gently arched forehead and eyebrows, the downcast modest eye, the neck slightly-shaded, and the flowing hair, the round and dimpled chin, the general symmetry of the whole, the delicate expression of the attitude, and particularly the hands, are such as almost to banish description. Such was Raphael! Such a collection of excellencies must be contemplated to

be known; and the more it is contemplated, the more forcibly will the whole impression strike the mind with its general and impressive effect. The tone of colouring in this delightful picture, although sufficiently warm, is by no means bright or dazzling; the blue mantle of the Virgin approaches rather to a grey colour, by which its lustre is admirably kept down. To describe the graceful lightness of her form, the unaffected dignity of the whole, or the pleasing and well-varied folds of the drapery, which gracefully conceal, but hide not the shape, will be superfluous to those who have seen it, and but a trifling assistance to the minds of those who have not. The rude hand of Time has made an inroad upon some parts of this inestimable piece, which is a farther proof of its authenticity and age; but from such attacks of mischance it may be now considered as for the future free, and will long remain a genuine proof of the talents of the painter.

*The Virgin, Infant Jesus, and St. John, by Raphael,*

There is here displayed much dignity and beauty in the character of the infant Jesus, who is advancing in front, along a road, and holding by his mother's hand; there is an expression of infinite benignity and sweetness in his face, and he stoops his head in salutation to the infant John, who eagerly advances to give him a kiss. The figure of the Virgin is clothed in a rich and dark-blue vest, which sets off the beauty of her complexion to much advantage. In her face is depicted modesty, amiable condescension, and delight. She seems to rejoice in the affectionate attention of the children, whose actions seem as perfectly unconstrained as nature itself. The grouping also, and disposition of the parts, is admirable. The painting is executed in a firm and warm style, yet without the least glare. The figure of Joseph is admirably introduced in the back ground. He seems intently bent upon his occupation: he carries a bundle upon his shoulder, and there is a character of thoughtful and sedate majesty in his manner and appearance, which is highly impressive. The landscape contains some distant buildings, highly finished, and also some trees scattered at different distances. The effect of the whole is admirably preserved, and resembles the magic effect of nature. The hands, feet, and extremities of the figures, are admirably

rably represented, and present to the astonished eye one of the finest pictures of the greatest painter who ever lived.

*Christ with his Disciples, by Sebastian del Piombo.*

This piece is animated, and the grouping of the figures is well composed, according with the general manner of the Italian school.

*Madonna, by Sasso Fezzato.*

*The Adoration of the Shepherds, by Peruzzi.*

This picture is painted in a pleasing manner, the characters well delineated and contrasted: the whole forming a pleasing and interesting group.

*The good Shepherd, by Murillo, a Copy by Grimon.*

This certainly, as a copy, may be said to possess much merit: it would be a more pleasing circumstance, however, in such a noble collection, to have to notice originals only.

*The entombing of Christ, by Daniel de Volterra.*

An interesting and well arranged subject. The anatomy of the figures, and arrangement of the drapery, is worthy of the school of Bassan, in whose manner it is painted.

*St. Gregory.—Danaë. Both by Annibal Carracci.*

It would be a pleasure to us to praise the above pictures; but the attraction does not equal what might be expected from the name. It has been much the fashion to admire the works of Annibal Carracci; but what are their merits? There is neither the drawing of Raphael, the colouring of Titian, or the expression of Correggio; but in the place of all these stands a force of effect, which is unable to supply their place, and which has been superseded and excelled both by Rembrandt and Spagnoletti.

*A dead Christ, by L. Carracci.*

A picture in which all the parts are well disposed; the anatomy and drapery are well divided, and the lights ably managed. The colouring also is excellent.

*Jacob and his Flock, by Salvator Rosa.*

Although this picture is a genuine specimen of the master, there is little to be praised or extolled. The drawing of the figure is not such as we should have expected from his pencil; and the sheep appear very formally placed in the road, as if disposed into ranks. It will be a

greater pleasure to speak hereafter in praise of his landscapes.

*St. John preaching, by Mola.*

An animated picture, and worthy of the master. The lights are well managed, and the subject altogether harmoniously coloured.

*Birth of Hercules, by Julio Romano.*

*Infant St. John sleeping, by A. Carracci.*

There is nothing in these two pictures which particularly engages the attention of the spectator. The lights, however, are well managed.

*Cupid making his Bow, Parmegiano.*

This is a fine anatomical study, full of grace and expression. He is placed with his back to the spectator, but he archly turns his head round, as if conscious of the intended mischief. The colouring is in a very sober style, and does much credit to the master. The contour and outline is admirable throughout.

*The Holy Family, by Parmegiano.*

Although this picture ranks much above mediocrity, yet there is such a deficiency in the drawing of the parts, that we are compelled to place it much behind the school of the Carracci, or even that of Carlo Maratti; we shall therefore pass it by, and move on to the next, which is,

*The Death of Adonis, by Cambiasi.*

The drawing in this picture is very fine, and the foreshortening well conceived; the colouring, also, and design, is chaste, and well expressed. This is a picture which the connoisseur cannot pass without particular notice.

*The Repose in Egypt, by Annibal Carracci.*

A very pleasing piece, and well arranged. The colouring is harmonious in all its parts, and the landscape suitable to the subject, bold, and masterly.

*St. Jerome—after Correggio, by Carracci.*

In this picture we must not look for the silver tones of Correggio, or for his graceful style of shadow: however, considered as the copy of a most valuable picture, and by a painter who was himself an eminent artist in historical representation, we cannot help admiring the truth of the outline, and the forcible expression of the draperies. The original has been much admired, and is now in the possession of the French government. The delicate expression of the flesh, in which Correggio particularly excelled, must be looked for in vain. In this instance, on the contrary, a hardness predominates



dominates through the whole, both in the drawing and the colouring.

*The Holy Family, by Giorgione.*

This piece possesses much harmony of colouring, and warmth of the carnation tints: the drawing, however, is very deficient in many respects. The landscape in the distance is very pleasing, and reminds the spectator of the works of Rubens; the colouring undoubtedly is equal to Titian.

*David and Abigail.*

It is not size, but merit, which attracts the regard of the critic, else we should have noticed this picture much sooner, which is one of the most conspicuous in the room. The colouring is chaste, the attitudes of the figures are well varied, but still something is wanting, to give expression to the whole; perhaps the figure of David and his associates, who are in armour, have too much uniformity. The attitudes of Abigail and the other female figures are graceful and pleasing; and the expression of the whole is suitable to the best style of the art.

*Descent from the Cross, by Tintoret.*

This picture is much in the style of the Venetian school; the drapery is well conceived and coloured, the variety of the attitudes and figures is pleasing; the arrangement of the whole is agreeable, and the harmony of colouring perfect; nevertheless it does not move the mind nearly so much as the works of Raphael or Correggio.

*The four Ages, by Titian.*

This piece is finished in a very brown style of colouring; the landscape is executed in the masterly manner of Titian; but the drawing of the figures and composition, is arranged without his usual taste. It appears to have been one of his earliest productions. The next five pictures close the series in this room, namely, the marriage of St. Catharine, by Carracci; Christ with the Cross, by Domenichino; the Entombing of Christ, by S. Del Piombo; a Madonna, by Guido; and a small piece by Turchi. In these there is nothing very particular to attract the attention of the connoisseur or the artist: we shall proceed, therefore, to describe the landscapes and historical pictures contained in the drawing-room upon the left hand.

(To be continued.)

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

On JUSTICE and HUMANITY to BRUTE ANIMALS.

I REQUEST your indulgence, Mr. Editor, and the favourable attention of your numerous readers, whilst I perform the indispensable duty of a son of humanity, by offering my mite in behalf of the dumb, subordinate, and helpless, although sensible part of the animal creation; many of them endowed with an instinct, which it is impossible not to identify with a certain degree of the reasoning faculty, and with a bodily sensibility and irritability, on a level with our own. In the sequel, without assuming the consequence of an answerer-general of queries, I shall do my best, as being *au fait* and practical, to satisfy the enquirers (No. 149, vol. xxii. p. 353), on the *Lungs of Cows and Sheep, Horse-chesnuts, the best Mode of Relief for the Miseries of Eels, and of giving their Quicquid to Fleas!*

In the first place, let me pay the tribute of my respect to Capel Lofft, a name dear to liberty and humanity. In critical times like these, the people in their apathy ought not to be suffered to forget that such men exist. The period approaches when honesty and talents, so long neglected, and even superciliously derided, may be our only refuge. A list of honest, independent, and capable men, would perhaps be the best Christmas gift which could be presented to the country, and their advice, through the medium of the press, the safest which the people could take. I wish, most heartily, Mr. Lofft may not be disappointed in his expectations relative to the abolition of the slave-trade; and I also wish that I could assign a more honourable motive to *some* who now concur in the abolition, merely, as I too well know, in consequence of their fears. Let avarice and profligacy, and they will strain hard in the attempt, but defer the abolition of the slave-trade for a little season, and the negroes themselves will abolish it in thunder!

Mr. Lofft also expects a bill will be brought into parliament, for restraining wanton cruelty to animals! I should, indeed, rejoice, could we advance so far; but I apprehend such would be only a step, and that nothing short of a recognition of the *jus animalium*, by the legislature, with regulations grounded thereon, can be thoroughly effectual. Unless beasts have a right to justice, and a remedy

medy in the law; for what is a right without a remedy? how vague and uncertain must be the ideas and the operations of humanity in their behalf.

It must be acknowledged, indeed, and cannot be too much lamented, that the ideas on this subject of many of the best-intentioned people are sufficiently vague, and that unless their intentions can be rendered more definite and rational, they must continue to injure that glorious cause which they really mean to save. I deprecate their displeasure if I presume to speak without reserve, and to descend to particulars, a method of proceeding so constantly dreaded in this case; but mere professions generally tend to no particular end, and not seldom are equally destitute of meaning as of use. Men engaged in a public cause should patiently, and without prejudice, attend to the various opinions and motives of their compatriots, and, from the aggregate, endeavour to form an impartial judgment, on which to ground general rules of thought and action, slighting unimportant differences for the sake of the main end. Superficial, capricious, and interested views, dissonance of opinions, and a want of concert, are the invariable causes of ill success and failures in attempts at public reform.

There is a numerous party of the tender-hearted, influenced to a certain degree by the absurd and erroneous principle of the Pythagoreans: although supporting themselves daily on the flesh of the finest animals, in obedience to the dictates of nature, and under the sanction of reason, they yet scruple, and even dread to take away the life of the meanest, having at hand one of those set forms of words, which sound prettily, and mean nothing—*Why should I deprive an animal of that life which I cannot give?* This is the grand source of misery to the inferior domestic animals, dogs and cats, which are bred up in useless numbers, to be afterwards tortured to death by lingering famine, or wanton cruelty. The absurd and sophisticated humanity of the Turks is most remarkable in the case of dogs, which they will not suffer to be killed, but to perish by sickness and famine, or by devouring each other. In our cities and towns, a poor dog or cat becoming useless or discarded, is taken from its comfortable home, and purposely lost, on the forlorn hope that some one, with greater convenience or more charity than its first master, will pity and succour its distress. But who

will accept as inmates disease and poverty? How much more humane and prudent in every view, to deprive these animals of a life that is no longer useful, and must soon become miserable to themselves? The greatest misery, perhaps, in the loss of life, is expectation of the blow; of this brutes may, and ought to be kept totally unaware; death is the best boon you can bestow upon them. In another sense, the extinction of useless life is politic, and subservient to the cause of prospective humanity; you diminish the number of these inferior animals, and thereby enhance their worth, and comfort of existence. *To kill and be killed—to eat and be eaten*, form a prominent part of nature's universal scheme, the task of rendering which, as far as possible, perfect and consonant with justice, she has committed to the discriminating powers of human reason.

Other errors of the humane are stigmatizing those as acts of cruelty which are really not so, arguing from abuses against the use of necessary, at least indifferent acts, and thereby, in the first instance, closing up every avenue to reform, and by authorising the clamour of their opponents, that such reformers either seek to restrain men in their most necessary business or legitimate pleasures, or that they are absolutely uninformed as to the nature and extent of their own pretensions. For example, how ridiculous it is, to hear that man declaiming against the cruelty of horse-racing, cock-fighting, and boxing, who never scruples to ride in a stage-coach, or post-chaise, or to have his luggage conveyed in a carman's cart. It is not pretended that the former are equi-necessary with the latter, nor is that the question; but the former are undoubtedly practices the abuses alone of which can be legitimately controlled; and as to cruelty—the accumulated miseries of the whole animal creation are comparatively pleasures to the everlastingly agonized feelings of the post, stage, and the carman's horse! I should like to contemplate a possible world, where all contentions, whether in the arena, human or brute, the circus, or elsewhere, might be excluded, and my soul thrills with compassion, to witness the wounded feelings and the gored sides of the vanquished race-horse, belonging even to the best master; but in the present world, we must necessarily witness striving and contention, and suffering, and must rest satisfied with the sublime endowment of reason, the



the most transcendent excellence to be perceived in the universe; using that precious faculty to distinguish, to restrain, to moderate the cruelties of nature herself, the most cruel of the cruel! Who are the declaimers against nice distinctions? They who will not be at the pains to reflect, and are too indolent to act. But does not all justice, all morality, all genuine feeling, depend on distinction. To bind a cock to the stake, and throw cudgels at him, keeping him in constant agony, both of reality and apprehension, breaking his bones, and gradually torturing out his life, is an act of aggressive cruelty, of spurious and illegitimate gratification, and an infringement of that justice due to brutes, which ought to be enforced by the civil government—in fine, a man who can commit any such act, although a prince, deserves the epithet of an unreflecting fool, or a cowardly miscreant. Far otherwise *in foro justitiæ & humanitatis*, is the common practice of the cockpit—to be regretted, however. The cock acts voluntarily, and from a natural, and even the proud and pleasurable impulse of courage, or he acts not at all, and his neck is wrung. The weapons with which he is girded diminish the quantum of his sufferings, by accelerating his end. Yet we find this practice classed and compared with the atrocity of staking down animals to the torture! Such thoughtless comparisons injure infinitely the cause of humanity.

Another attempt at discrimination. In the sport of shooting, we commit a thousand cruelties. We disturb and harass innocent animals in their labour for subsistence, and that in their pinching time of distress and poverty; we deprive them of their nearest and dearest connections, we maim and wound them, leaving them to perish in misery! But this is plainly one of the errors of nature, which she has not enabled us to amend; she has pointed out to us for our food, the beasts of the field, and the fowls of the air, and our duty in this case appears to be, the taking them with the least possible aggression upon their feelings, and for that end, the gun seems to be the best-adapted mean. We must not, then, proscribe shooting, and I fear not hunting; only our endeavours should be used to abate the many gross barbarities concomitant with the latter. Cock-fighting, I apprehend also, we must let alone, even on the universal suffrage of the cocks

themselves. As to boxing, he must be blind, indeed, and totally unconscious of the exalted superiority of the English character, who cannot see the glorious tendency of that practice. I hope the spies and *marechaussée* of the Vice Society were not so totally engaged in prying into the facts

Of who do play at games unlawful,  
And who fill pots of ale but half-full,

but that they had leisure to witness a late election affray, where the Italian drew his knife, and stabbed the Englishman.

Whoever heard of a boxing Englishman gratifying his revenge in this way? Let this example, far beyond whole bibles of arguments, be presented to the society; and let it be demanded of them, which will stand first in their election, a nation of assassins, or a nation of boxers. Many other questions might, with the utmost propriety, be demanded of that society. I shall presume to make one. Would it not be more rational and contributory to unsophisticated morality, to exchange certain of those duties which they have imposed upon themselves, for that of endeavouring to impress the minds of the people with feeling towards beasts? and I commend to their humanity the deplorable case of the carman's horse—and the most piteous of all cases of animal misery, that of the worn-out post-horse in the hands of those monsters in human shape, the slaughterers of horses! Were I to attempt a relation of the horrid facts I have heard and witnessed, my pen would rave like that of a frantic bedlamite! Let me endeavour to hold my peace like a philosopher.

However, the practice of concealing and keeping out of sight, even disgusting deeds of cruelty is generally inimical to the promotion of justice, and the dissemination of humane principles; and it was reprobated by the late Mr. Fox in the case of the slave-trade. We have many people who pretend to an excess of feeling, and indeed themselves would not commit an act of cruelty, but who, from extreme delicacy, are unable to bear even the relation or mention of such, in course they can take no part in reform, or in the relief of victims. Rather than their delicate frames should be shocked at the idea, any or all other animal frames may be agonized with the reality. These will yet talk of fellow-feeling and humanity, as some others do of human liberty, and both

both parties have a meaning of equal value. They speak with an apparent affection of things, the reality of which excites in them doubtful apprehensions.

There is another class of sincere and open, if not tender-hearted people, who thoroughly convinced that whatever is, is right, profess to take things as they find them, without any officious intermeddling, and so sit down cheerfully, and without scruple, to the table which nature has spread for them. They talk, indeed, of compassion by rote, out of complacence, or from custom; but if they ever really feel such an impression, it is but transitory, and expires in an instant, or gives place to the first motion of interest or convenience. These children of nature are of all times and all countries. They see every thing through the pure medium of interest. They are the advocates of torture in punishments, of rendering innocent children responsible for the crimes of their parents, of sacrificing an admiral or general for an error in judgment, or even for some signal stroke of ill fortune, in order to stimulate others to acts of courage or desperation. They are provided with the most plausible arguments in favour of the perpetual imprisonment of debtors. They ever adhere with a close, inbred affection, to the cruel side of the dilemma, reversing the ancient, humane, and beautiful position, *better that many guilty should escape, than one innocent perish*. They esteem the misfortunes and sufferings of one part of animal nature, as the legitimate profit or pleasure of the other part, and are led by a natural propension, or stoical apathy, to contemplate the sufferings of men or animals, with even a degree of satisfaction. The distresses of the slave and the poor they will not hear of, far less the sufferings of animals. Such is their lot; to submit and suffer with patience, their duty. Even the very idea of an attempt to alleviate the sufferings of brute animals, however unnecessary they may be, is treated with ridicule and opposition, and represented as the offspring of a morbid and dangerous sensibility, which ought to be repressed. Opposition is carried to the length of even giving fresh encouragement to acts of cruelty, that the human heart may be kept steeled, and not shrink from the striking-place of interest.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL of a VOYAGE performed in the INDIAN SEAS, to MADRAS, BENGAL, CHINA, &c., &c., in HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, in the YEARS 1803-4-5. Communicated by an OFFICER of that SHIP. (Continued from p. 336.)

ON the 15th we anchored for a few hours in Malacca roads, and then pursued our course through the straits for Prince of Wales's Island, where we arrived on the 20th of January, after a remarkably quick passage of only fifteen days from Lintin to China.

Prince of Wales's island, called by the natives Pulo or Poolo Penang, from a Malay word signifying Areca-nut and Betel, lies on the fifth parallel of north latitude, and in  $100^{\circ} 20' 15''$  (George-town) of east longitude, at the entrance of the straits of Malacca.

It is somewhat in the shape of an oblong square, about sixteen miles in length, and from six to eight in breadth, distant between two and three miles from the Malay shore.

It was given to Captain Light by the King of Queda, and first settled in 1786. The greater part of the island is occupied by a lofty irregular ridge of mountain (running in the direction of the island, north and south), the northern extremity of which is by far the highest; and here they have erected a signal-house and several bungalows.

The whole of this ridge is covered with a forest of trees of immense size; and between its eastern base and the sea, facing the coast of Queda, there is a level slip of land, from two to four miles in breadth, and ten or twelve miles long. This is well cultivated and laid out in gardens, plantations of pepper, betel, areca, coconut trees, &c. intersected in all directions with pleasant carriage-roads, whose sides are lined with a variety of shrubs and trees that are in perpetual verdure. The whole of this space is interspersed with villas and bungalows, where the Europeans occasionally retire to enjoy the country air, as a relaxation after business in town.

On the north-eastern point of this slip of land are situated Fort-Cornwallis and George-town, called by the natives Tanjong Painaique.

This island may contain of European settlers and their dependants, Malays, Sumatrans, Chinese, &c. . . 11,000 souls.  
Of Itinerants . . . 1,000 do.

Total . 12,000

For



For the correctness, however, of this rough estimate I cannot positively vouch; it is probable, that the number of souls on the island considerably exceeds that of the above statement.

From the opposite shore are constantly brought over great quantities of all kinds of provisions and fruits, which are sold here at a very reasonable rate.

Abundance and great variety of excellent fish are caught in every direction round this island, which, from the salubrity of its air, is justly esteemed the Montpellier of India.

*Coups de soleil* are seldom experienced in this settlement, although the Europeans walk and ride about at all times of the day, completely exposed to a vertical sun.

In short, as soon as the wet docks are established on Poolo Jaraja, (a small island between Penang and the Main), this will be the most beautiful, healthy, and flourishing settlement in the East Indies.

From the dawn of day, until the sun has emerged above the high mountains of Queda, and even for some time after this period, Penang rivals any thing that has been fabled of the Elysian Fields.

The dews which have fallen in the course of the night, and by remaining on the trees, shrubs, and flowers, have become impregnated with their odours, early in the morning begin to exhale, and fill the air with the most delightful perfumes; whilst the European inhabitants, taking advantage of this pleasant season for exercise, crowd the roads, (some in carriages, some on horseback, and others on foot), till the sun getting to some height above the mountains of Queda, becomes so powerful, as to drive them into their bungalows, to enjoy a good breakfast with a keen appetite.

The low lands of Penang being liable to inundation in the rainy season, the houses are all elevated from the ground, eight or ten feet, on arches or pillars. They seldom consist of more than one floor, and are all built of wood, thatched over with leaves of trees, the roofs resembling those of cottages in England; the leaves projecting over the verandahs in order to throw off the rain into the areas.

A small party of us having obtained permission to occupy the Convalescent Bungalow on the mountain, for the purpose of breathing a cooler and purer air, we repaired thither early in March.

The distance from the town to that part of the base of the mountain where the

path commences, is about five miles, and from thence to the summit, better than three.

The path-way, which is not more than eight or ten feet wide, is cut with incredible labour, through a forest of immensely tall trees, whose umbrageous foliage uniting above, excludes, except at some particular turnings, the least glimpse of the heavens, involving one, all the way up, in pensive gloom.

It frequently winds along the brinks of yawning and frightful precipices, at the bottom of which one shudders to behold huge trunks of trees rived and fractured, whilst precipitated down the craggy and steep descent.

The solemn stillness which reigns around, or is only interrupted at intervals by the harsh note of an insect called the trumpeter, or distant roar of the waterfall tumbling from rock to rock, is well calculated to excite in the mind a melancholy, yet not unpleasant train of reflections.

Steep, and rugged as this path is, the little Sumatran horses mount it with great safety: the ladies, however, are generally carried up in a kind of sedan-chair, borne on the shoulders of some stout Malays.

After a tiresome ascent of two or three hours, we gained the summit; and were amply rewarded for our labour, by the most extensive and beautifully variegated prospect, we had ever seen in India.

As this part of the ridge of mountains is considerably the highest in the island, the view is consequently uninterrupted all around; and so strikingly grand and beautiful is it, that the most phlegmatic observer can hardly fail to experience some pleasing sensations, when placed in this fairy spot. For my own part, I could not help feasting my eyes for hours together with undiminished delight on the romantic scenery, which nature, assisted by art, had scattered around in bountiful profusion.

The pencil itself could but faintly depict the luxuriant imagery of this extensive landscape; with the pen, therefore, I can only attempt to trace its outlines.

Looking eastward, one's attention is first arrested by the abrupt descent of the mountain itself, whose side is clothed with an almost impenetrable forest of gigantic trees, except where precipices and chasms intervene, over which the waters are faintly heard tumbling and foaming in their course to the plains.

From this rude scene of nature there is a sudden transition at the foot of the

mountain, to one in which art has a considerable share.

The eye there ranges over a beautiful plain, laid out in pepper-plantations, gardens, groves of the cocoa-nut, betel, areca, and various other trees, checkered throughout with handsome villas and bungalows, intersected by pleasant carriage-roads, and watered with meandering rills, that flow from the mountain's side, clear as crystal.

Fort Cornwallis next presents itself, situated on the north-eastern point of the plain; and stretching to the southward, Tanjong Painaique, or George-town, the European houses of which form a striking contrast with the variously constructed habitations of the Oriental settlers; all of whom dress and live according to the manners and customs of their respective countries.

Here may be seen standing in perfect peace and unity with each other, the Hindoo temple or pagoda; the Chinese joss-house; the Christian chapel, and various other places of worship; every one enjoying the unmolested exercise of his religion.

From hence, the eye stretches over the beautiful strait that separates the island from the main; and whose glassy surface reflects the faint images of the clouds above, and lofty mountains that tower on each of its sides.

The long extended line of shipping in the roads, presents as great a variety and contrast, as the mansions on shore; from the line of battle ship, bearing "the British thunder o'er th' obsequious wave," down to the light skiff or canoe, that scarcely seems to brush its surface, may be seen in gradation—East Indiamen, country ships, grabs, Chinese junks, pariahs, Malay proas, and an endless variety of small craft from Sumatra, and the adjacent isles.

Passing over this pleasant little aquatic scene, the Malay coast exhibits a considerable plain covered with a close wood, through which winds a river, navigable by the country craft up to the bases of the lofty, and generally cloud-capt mountains of Queda, which terminate the eastern view.

The northern and southern prospects have a great similarity to each other. The eye each way pursues a line of coast, studded with small islands, and extended till the steep mountains on one hand, and the watery expanse on the other, blending with the blue ether, fade at length from the view, on the utmost verge of the horizon.

Westward, an unruffled sea and cloudless sky present a most magnificent scene, where the eye has ample scope to range far as the visual powers can possibly extend! distinguishing on this watery plain various kinds of vessels pursuing their respective routes, wafted by the gentle land and sea breezes; the latter of which, entitled the Doctor, setting in in the forenoon, pays an early and welcome visit to the mountain Bungalows, fraught with such delicious and life-inspiring draughts for the exhausted frame, as few doctors can boast of among their prescriptions, and which are far more grateful to the enfeebled tropical convalescent, than all the cordial balm of Gilead and salutiferous elixirs in the world!

In so romantic a situation as this, and daily visited by such an agreeable physician, it is no wonder that the debilitated European should seldom fail to experience, at least a temporary renovation of strength, and exemption from the baleful effects of climate.

Independent of the temperature of the air, which is pleasantly cool at this elevation, there is no doubt that the beautiful prospects scattered around, must greatly conduce to the restoration of health.

Notwithstanding these advantages, through want of sufficient society, the scene in a few days began to assume a solitary appearance; during the solemn stillness that every evening prevailed around, the sun slowly sinking into the western horizon, seldom failed to awaken in the mind a variety of tender emotions, and fond recollections of that dear native land, over which his bright orb was then shining in meridian splendour\*! accompanied too, with a kind of melancholy reflection on the immense distance that separated us from the chalky cliffs of that much-loved isle, whose image becomes more deeply impressed on our memories, the farther we recede from its shores.

"Where'er we roam, whatever realms to see,  
Our hearts untravel'd, fondly turn to thee!  
Still to our country turn with ceaseless pain,  
And drag at each remove a lengthening chain."

The thermometer at the Bungalows generally ranges from 70 to 80 degrees; sometimes at night, however, it stands as low as 62 degrees; and indeed so cool

---

\* Pulo Penang being one hundred degrees east of England, it is sun-set in the former, and mid-day in the latter place, at the same time.



did we feel it, that we generally slept with a blanket over us; a very rare occurrence within six degrees of the equator.

As soon as it gets dark on this mountain, there arises on every side, a singular concert of birds and insects, which deprived us of sleep for the first night or two. Far above the rest, the trumpeter (a very curious insect about an inch in length) saluted our ears regularly for a few hours after sun-set, with a sound so strong, that the first time I heard it, I actually thought a party of dragoons were approaching the Bungalows; nor could I be persuaded for some time, that such a diminutive creature could possibly possess organs capable of emitting such a tremendous loud note.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS made during a TOUR through the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.—NO. XX.

HAVING satisfied his readers with respect to title, Dr. Tongue proceeds, 2dly, to the consideration of climate, which he informs us is equally remote from the heats of the burning south, and the snowy regions of the frozen north. He, however, made no philosophic experiments, but states, that the temperature of the air is nearer that of Conococheague valley (in which Hagerstown is situated), in Maryland, than to that of any other place with which he is acquainted; he adds, "On the Lake shore, the flower is gathered from the forest to adorn the parlour on Christmas-day, and the wild pea is in full blossom by the first of May; the changes from heat to cold, and *vice versa*, are gradual, and man does not experience those sudden transitions, which so much hazard life in this region."

"Strawberries are in profusion on the Lake shore by the middle of May, and by the middle of June garden peas are fit for the table. On the south side of Lake Erie it cannot be otherwise than healthy, as it is a fine sandy and gravelly beach; without the sources from which impure airs are generated. There are no marshes, no stagnated ponds, and as soon as timber is cut down, and two or three crops of grain taken, the land is laid down in grass, which, by affording a supply of vital air, conduces to health. It has been long ascertained, that, proceeding on the same parallel of latitude westwardly, the climate becomes colder, in about the same ratio as when you proceed north-

wardly. This continues to be the case until you reach the top of the Alleghany mountains, which is the highest land between the Atlantic Ocean and the great western waters. Then descending in the same parallel of latitude, the change reverses, and it is warmer there than in the same latitude on the sea side (See Mr. Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, p. 125, London edit.). This is also proved by the animals and vegetables, which subsist and procreate there, that do not in the same latitude on the sea coast."

Health is the next consideration, which the Doctor asserts to depend not "on latitudes but altitudes, purity of air, and water. The latitude of this country is the same with that of Connecticut, the healthiest state in the Union, and this alone will satisfy those who believe health dependant on latitude. But for myself I do not believe the degrees of health are regulated by the degrees of latitude. Altitude, purity of air, and sweetness and softness of water, appear to me to have a governing influence on health. Here the altitude is infinitely greater than in Maryland. The air is pure, mild, and serene, not influenced by the putrefaction of marshes, low lands, stagnant ponds, &c.; the water is soft, sweet, and pure, and almost invariably found within thirteen feet of the surface. This theory of health is supported by facts, for no country on earth was ever more healthy, as experience fully proves. Of one hundred and fifty persons who moved from one town in Connecticut into this country in June, 1800, and dispersed themselves in various parts of it, but one has died, and he perished by the small pox, which he took in the natural way in Philadelphia. All the rest are healthy and active. This country has now upwards of 15,000 people, though on the first of June, 1800, it contained but sixty-seven families. Experience sets all theories at defiance, and it has shewn this country to be the most healthy part of America. Yet it must be admitted, that for a mile or two from the places where the rivers discharge their waters into the lake, autumnal fevers are known.

"This country abounds with a vast number of fine springs and small streams to be found on almost every mile by a half mile. Its creeks and rivers are as follows, viz. Conneaut creek rises in Pennsylvania, and discharges its waters into the lake, about three miles from the N. E. corner of the country. Pantooming creek

rise

rises in the east range of townships, and passing through several tier of townships, enters Pennsylvania, and shortly after unites itself with the Great Beaver River. The Ashtabula also rises in Pennsylvania, passes westwardly about fourteen miles, then turns suddenly northward, and empties itself into the lake, furnishing a good harbour in the spring. Grand River rises in the Reserve, and discharges its waters into Lake Erie at Painsville, about twenty-five miles west of the Ashtabula. The river is navigable to Mesopotamia, about thirty miles from the Lake. Chagrine, or La Chagrine, also rises in the country, and runs into Lake Erie, about twelve miles west of Grand River. The Cayahogaris rises far north in the country, runs for a great distance south and by west, until it comes within eight miles of the main branch of the Muskingum, then suddenly bends to the north and enters the lake. This river is navigable for large craft for twenty-one miles from its mouth, and, in the spring, will admit a vessel drawing eleven feet water into a good harbour. Rocky River also rises in the country, and after running about thirty miles discharges its waters into the lake about seven miles west of the Cayahoga. It has the best natural harbour, except Sandusky Bay, on the south shore of Lake Erie. It has the best fishery in the western world, except the river St. Clair, but is not navigable more than one mile and a half from its mouth. Black, or Rendheusan River, rises also in the country; and after running twenty-five miles, discharges itself into Lake Erie. It has batteaux navigation, and its mouth is eighteen miles from Rocky River. Vermilion River rises in the country, and discharges its water into the lake, about eight miles west of Black River. It is remarkable for the richness of the soil on its borders, and the abundance of red paint which may be dug up in many places. Huron River rises in the lands of the United States, and after running about fifty miles, connecting various branches, discharges its waters into the lake. Its capability for navigation is not yet ascertained. Sandusky River rises far south-westerly from the country, and, having united itself with various streams from different quarters, flows into Sandusky Bay, which is by far the safest harbour, and the most important position, west of the Alleghany mountain, in the United States. In these regions, lime-stone and gypsum can be procured of the first quality, and in suffi-

cient quantity to supply the whole western world.

"On the south line of this country we find the Big Beaver, which rises in the United States Territory and reaches this country at Deerfield, where its navigation commences; then passing through Elswood, Palmyra, Warren, Liberty, Youngston, and Poland, enters Pennsylvania, and discharges its waters into the Ohio. The main branch of the Muskingum, which rises in New Suffield in this country, and passing westward about eight miles, becomes navigable, being then distant from the navigable waters of the Cayahoga eight miles; then turns suddenly south, and enters the Ohio near Marietta. White Woman's Creek rises in the country, and, after running in various meanders, enters into the Muskingum, about twenty miles south westward from Gnaudenhutzen. The main branch of this creek, is called in Bradley's latest map 'Killbuck's Creek.'"

Proceeding to describe the soil and face of the country, the Doctor informs us that "it is situated between the forty-first degree of N. L. and the south shore of Lake Erie, that it exhibits proofs of having at no very remote period been inundated. Many facts (he adds) prove this. In the first place the soil is altogether alluvial. 2nd, Large masses of granite, which project from fifty to ninety feet, above the surface of the Ohio river, now exhibit unequivocal marks, that the water of that river once overflowed them. 3d, A stratum of blue clay, exists in the Connecticut Western Reserve, of nearly the same depth from the surface, which same stratum is found to exist in the banks along the lake shore, about the same distance from the surface and which abounds, with aquatic shells, that exist in the lake. These shells are plentiful, on the clay dug up remote from the lake shore. 4th, Trunks and branches of trees are found several feet below the surface. New Connecticut, the land on the Miami and a tract near Kentucky, are considered by all travellers, three of the richest bodies of land in the United States. The face of the Connecticut Reserve, is what may be called uniformly level, but uneven enough to allow the water to run off. There is no broken or waste land; and there is not in the whole country a hill that will not easily admit of cultivation. The highest hills that occur run parallel to the Lake shore, varying from one to three miles from the lake; they



are gentle and swelling, and no where high or incapable of cultivation, and afford most beautiful prospects.

"There are but few swamps, and these may be easily drained and made into arable or meadow land of the first quality. The soil is every where deep and rich, covered with a heavy growth of timber and exceedingly adapted to the cultivation of grass hemp, flax, wheat, rye Indian corn, tobacco, &c. &c. There may be said to be two distinct characteristic kinds of soil in this country; one which is denominated oak-land, from white oak timber being the most prevalent. This land is of a rich friable loam, inclining to clay; and it is sometimes (though rarely) of a lighter soil, inclining somewhat to sand, and has been generally selected by Dutch and Pennsylvanian farmers. They think it better adapted to wheat and rye, and a crop is put in at far less expence and labour, than in the richer lands. This kind of land is covered with stately oaks and with but little undergrowth. No more attention is bestowed, by those who prefer this land, in cleaning than to cut round the trees, commonly called girdling or deadening; such only as are necessary for fencing, building, &c. being cut down; and there is rarely much necessity for grubbing. This kind of land, with this culture, yields from fifteen to twenty bushels of wheat, and from thirty to forty of corn, per acre. Other grain in proportion. It also produces good clover and timothy. The other kind of soil, which is by far the most common, is rich beyond the conception of any person who has only seen land in the Middle States. This richest land, as we term it, or, beech and sugar land, as it is often called, is found uniformly to exist where the walnut, the poplar, and the ash, associate with the sugar-maple. This soil is as black as lamp-black; and after rain, or when moist, much resembles lamp-black and soil mixed. It is found to be from six inches to as many feet in depth, and, from actual measurement, to yield from thirty to forty bushels of Indian corn per acre, without any kind of cultivation whatsoever; and, when cultivated, from eight to twelve barrels per acre; and when sown in wheat, from seventeen to twenty-five, and in some instances from twenty-five to forty bushels, per acre. Rye and oats yield in proportion, and it may be pronounced the best grass-land in the world. It is covered with a great variety of trees, shrubs, and ve-

getables, and their growth is most luxuriant. This is the land which the eastern people choose for their farms, and it is doubtless the most desirable. Wheat grows so luxuriantly, that farmers are obliged to turn in their cattle, &c. early in the winter, and keep them in until the last of May, and then reap from thirty to forty bushels per acre. No part of the surface of this country is covered with stone, yet there are abundance of free-stone quarries. Excellent water is found every where, from eight to fifteen feet below the surface."

On the soil last described, the Doctor "measured a black walnut, which was twenty-four feet six inches in circumference, some distance from the ground, and held its bigness eighty or ninety feet without a limb. White oaks and yellow poplars were common from eighteen to twenty-four feet round, and ash-trees from twelve to eighteen. The earth in April and May, is covered with one immense and infinite number of flowers. Hemp grows in this country exceedingly luxuriant, and peach-trees thrive uncommonly well; and the fruit is very superior in quantity, size, and flavour. The trees have been known to bear the second year: but from its too rapid vegetation, it is judicious to cut the tree down six inches under ground the fall after it is two years old, and to raise the earth over the stump, in order that the root may acquire strength to support the body and branches. In two years more, the farmer will have a durable tree. I saw the transverse section of a peach-tree at Harpersfield, on which the annual growth (if my memory serves me correctly) was one inch and a quarter across."

On the important subject of mills, and mill-seats, the Doctor tells us there are already seventeen grist (flour) mills, and twenty-eight saw mills in New Connecticut; that wheat is turned into flour for one tenth; and that inch plank of superior quality is sold from seventy to ninety cents per hundred feet.

Vegetables, including the timber-trees, shrubs, herbage, roots and fruit, commonly found in the country, next attract our author's attention. He has arranged them in the following order, according to the prevalence of their growth in the country. We shall give his list as well as the common and Linnean names, to gratify the curiosity of the scientific reader. It must be confessed, however, that several kinds are omitted.

## TIMBER-TREES.

Common Names.	Linnaean Names.
Sugar-maple.....	Acer saccharinum
Beech.....	Fagus sylvatica
Poplar.....	Liriodendron tulipifera
Elm, red and white.....	Ulmus Americana
Linden or bass.....	Tilia Americana
Black oak.....	Quercus nigra
White oak.....	Quercus alba
Red oak.....	Quercus rubra
Willow oak.....	Quercus Phellos
Chesnut oak.....	Quercus Prinus
Shellback hickory.....	Juglans alba ovata
Pignut hickory.....	Juglans alba minima
Common hickory.....	Juglans alba
Red flowering maple.....	Acer rubrum
Black walnut.....	Juglans nigra
White walnut or but-ternut.....	Juglans oblonga alba
Soft maple.....	Acer Pennsylvanicum
Cucumber tree.....	Magnolia acuminata
Chesnut.....	Fagus castanea
Ash, red, white, blue, and black.....	Fraxinus Americana
Spruce fir, or hemlock.....	Pinus Canadensis
White Pine.....	Pinus strobus
Sycamore.....	Acer pseudoplatanus
Dogwood.....	Cornus florida
Wild cherry.....	Prunus Virginiaca
Honey locust.....	Gleditoria triacanthos
Aspin.....	Populus tremula
Crab-apple.....	Pyrus coronaria
Red mulberry.....	Morus rubra
Horn-beam.....	Carpinus betulus vulgaris

## SHRUBS.

Spice wood.....	Laurus Benzoin
Leather wood.....	Dirca palustris
Papaw.....	Annona triloba
Elder.....	Sambucus niger
Hazelnut.....	Corylus avellana
Sumach.....	Rhus. (Qu Species)
Nine-bark.....	Spiraea opulifolia

## HERBAGE, ROOTS, AND FRUITS.

May apple (abundant).....	Podophyllum peltatum
Rattleweed, red weed (ditto).....	Actæa racemosa
Puccoon root, blood-root.....	Sanguinaria Canadensis
Poke.....	Phytolacca decandria
Cucumber root, Indian cucumber.....	Medeola Virginiana
Nettles.....	Urtica dioica
Solomon's seal.....	Convallaria polygonatum
Seneca snake-root.....	Polygala seneca
Virginia snake root.....	Aristolochia serpentaria
Arsmart.....	Polygonum sagittatum
Indian turnips.....	Arum triphyllum
Pleurisy root.....	Asclepias decumbens
James Town weed.....	Datura Stramonium
Wild ginger, colt's foot.....	Asarum Canadense
Wild oats.....	Zizania aquatica
Wild hops.....	Humulus Lupulus
Great plantain.....	Plantago major

Raspberries.....	Rubus occidentalis
Blackberries.....	Rubus fruticosus
Dewberries.....	Rubus cæsius
Gooseberries.....	Ribes grossularia
Serviceberries.....	Mespilus Canadensis
Strawberries.....	Fragaria vesca
Cranberries, and grapes of various kinds.....	Vaccinium oxycoccus, vitis

Respecting minerals and fossils, we are informed that little can be expected in so new a country, yet that iron ore exists in many places, and that one mine is worked to advantage in Poland, the ore is rich, and the castings exceedingly tough goods, which sell at six cents per pound. Virgin copper abounds on Lake Superior, from whence it may be brought to the south shore of Lake Erie by water, and therefore will never be expensive. Precious stones are not found, but at Jefferson there are large stones of a regular form, which are excessively hard, and capable of a very fine polish. In beauty they excel the Derbyshire spar, and make a handsomer ornament. Pit-coal of the same quality with that at Pittsburgh is extremely plentiful, and will probably never command much more than the digging price. There are also coals, which are uncommonly impregnated with sulphur. Excellent free-stone is found in many places. The quarry at Euclid furnishes the best grind-stones, and supplies the western parts of New York, Pennsylvania, Upper and Lower Canada, as well as the country itself, and the territory of Michigan; the demand is daily increasing, but the extent of the quarry seems to bid defiance to consumption. There are also various stones fit for the chissel, and also of such as will bear fire; many lime-stone quarries exist, and fragments of lime are seen all along the lake shore. Plaister of Paris exists in abundance; and Mr. Caldwell, of Washington city, who has worked largely in that article, informed our author that the specimens he had received from the Reserve were equal to any he ever saw. The different ochres have been found in many places, as well as salt licks: one attempt has been made to chrystallize salt, which succeeded. Marl is found on the banks of Grand River, and copperas and alum in many places. Clay of great purity and toughness exists, says our author, "on the lake shore, and elsewhere, in immense quantities, which is of a texture as fine as flour, and susceptible of a fine polish. It is of a bright red colour, and used as a paint or wash on walls, instead of



of white-wash, on account of its superior beauty. From some experiments which I have made with this clay, I am induced to believe it will make ware as fine as the Staffordshire-ware, nearly as clear, and much superior in strength and adhesion." Mineral waters, also, are frequently discovered, impregnated with Glauber's salt, alum, sulphur, &c. &c.

Manufactures and exports make the next item in the pamphlet before me; but my extracts have been so much larger than I anticipated when I sat down to it, that I find it impossible to condense the work into this sheet; I must therefore once more trespass on your goodness, with a promise that another letter shall close the correspondence, at all events, and with the assurance of the respect of

Sir, Your's, &c.

Alexandria,  
September 1, 1807.

R. DINMORE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS to ENGLISH SYNONYMY.

Prop. Stay. Shoor. Buttress.

THESE words describe several kinds of adventitious support: like caryatids, they agree in purpose, but differ in form. A prop is a perpendicular, a stay is an inclined, and a shoor is a horizontal lifter: they are placed only to be withdrawn. But a buttress is a permanent structure, which abuts against another in order to prevent its sinking; a sloping wall, or pillar, built up to strengthen a standing edifice.

In the Dutch language *proppe* signifies a plug; and is applied to those bits of wood, of rag, of tow, of cork, with which leaks in ships, cannon, barrels, chinks in wainscotting, or necks of bottles, are occasionally stopped. It also signifies a graft, an inserted twig. *Proppen*, in Holland, is to eat voraciously, to cram sausages, to stuff. This word, on which Junius avoids to dilate, may once have been a name of the male organ, and have been metaphorically employed by some of the Gothic nations to designate 'that which intrudes' and by others to designate 'that which is erect.' In this last sense the English use the word: a prop is an upright support.

The French substantive *étai* is a derivative of the gothic *stay*, and describes the cable, by which a vessel is fastened to her anchor. That which *stays*, or resists progressive motion, by pushing as well as pulling, is also called a stay, *une étau*: of this kind are the inclined tim-

bers which support a roof during the reconstruction of the wall beneath.

*L'étalement de cette maison était fort nécessaire, autrement elle serait tombée.*

"Aaron and Hur stayed up his hands." *Exodus.*

"The branches serve as so many stays for their vines, which hang, like garlands, from tree to tree." *Addison.*

*Schoor* is the name given by the Hollanders to those transverse blocks, which are laid upon props, in order to diffuse the pressure over a wide surface of the incumbent weight, and thus to prevent perforation, or local indentation: ship-builders support the sides of vessels with shoors. In many gothic dialects the mantle-piece of a chimney is called the *shoor-stone*. The word is probably a contraction of *shoulder*, in Dutch *schouder*; as shoors operate after the manner of shoulders, and extend the lifting surface on each side of the trunk.

Watts says in his Logic; "When I use the word *shore*, I may intend thereby a coast of land near the sea, a drain to carry off water, or a prop to support a building." *Shore* is the proper and undisputed spelling for sea-coast. *Suer* is the proper spelling for a drain; it is derived from the French *suer* to sweat, or exude: the verb is in common English use, though unnoticed by Bailey, or Johnson. "The water *sues* through the brick-work." This word is spelt, by Milton, *sewer*.

"Like one who long in populous city pent  
Where houses thick and sewers annoy the  
air."

But *shoor* is the proper spelling for a horizontal support, as we have unquestionably borrowed the word from the ship-carpenters of Holland. As soon as an orthographic distinction is introduced, we shall cease, like Watts, to confound them to the ear.

Buttress, if derived from the French *aboutissement*, is impurely formed, and ought to signify frontier-walls, frontier-corners, parts which *abut* against each other, in short an *abutment*, which word we possess already. The Saxon words *but*, *out*, and *tree*, *tree*, may be the component parts; in this case *buttress* originally signified *outside-trees*, exterior lean-to's placed to prevent a hut from falling sideways: what we now call *stays*.

*Act. Action.*

Act (*actum*) is a thing done; action (*actio*) is doing: act therefore is an incident; and action a process or habit. A virtuous act—a course of virtuous action.

The

The act of nodding—an action of nodding. An act of parliament—the action of the laws.

Dr. Trusler perversely mistakes act and action: he maintains that an elegant speaker will not say ‘a good, or a virtuous act:’ he adds, ‘the sentiments of the heart are not so much to be judged of from words as from actions:’ in both these cases *act* is the fit word; single deeds, not habits of conduct being in question.

*Form. Figure. Fashion.*

*Forma* signifies a mould external or internal; it is applied to a shoe-last, or a cheese-vat; to a rule of words, or the model of a building. *Figura* is external form, the fixed, not the moveable mould or frame, from *figo*, surely not from *fingo*.

Fashion (*façon*) is a modern derivative of *factio*, making.

Form includes construction and internal arrangement; figure describes visible contour and outline; fashion implies labour, and results from workmanship. A dress well cut, has a fine fashion; a statue well-shaped, has a fine figure: a man well-grown has a fine form. A tree is fashioned by the pruning-hook and the sheers: it figures well in a landscape, if its branches and foliage are agreeably disposed: it has no deformity, if its trunk is sound, and proportioned to its ramification.

“He hath no form, nor comeliness.”  
*Isaiah.*

“Paganism pictures deity under all kinds of figures; whereas Christianity confines it to those of a man and of a dove.” *Trusler.*

“The fashion of a work frequently exceeds in value the price of the material.”  
*Trusler.*

The Farnesian Hercules, seen in front, is a complete figure; but its form behind has a feeble muscular expression: the fashion, too, is more laborious in the forepart, as if it were intended to stand in a niche.

*Bubble-boy. Equipage.*

Words belonging to the slang of fashion, which are no longer used in the only signification in which they were ever synonymous, would not merit record in a formal Dictionary of English Synonyms. As a note to a line in Pope, the explanation of them may not be wholly superfluous.

“A bubble-boy and Tompion by her side.”

Tompion was a famous watch-maker; his time-pieces were so deservedly valued,

that to this day several are preserved, which still excel the modern watches in exactness. Tompion is put by a metonymy for watch; as we call a spying-glass, a Dollond, or a razor strap, a Packwood.

As companion to the watch, on the opposite side of the zone, ladies wore an equipage, or bubble-boy. It consisted of an ornamented hook, from which depended by golden chains, various seals, smelling bottles, and other trinkets for show, or use. But why was it called a bubble-boy? Probably the word is a mis-spelling for bauble-buoy, a support for baubles.

To the bubble-boy no watch was appended: to the equipage, a watch may be appended. The bubble-boy was an equipage; but the equipage was not necessarily a bubble-boy; it might be a watch-chain. I have seen a bill for a lady’s repeater, in which a watch and equipage are charged; although the thing delivered was merely the watch and its chain, which consisted of gold plates embossed with sculpture and connected by rings.

Equipage originally meant horse-furniture; then every thing necessary to a cavalier: it was afterwards used of foot-soldiery, and finally of the furniture and accoutrements requisite for any one to appear in the world according to his rank. We now say equipment. While a fellow-pendant to the watch belonged to a lady’s equipment, it was not harshly termed her equipage: this denomination has since been transferred to the carriage, and may revert to its original meaning, by being applied only to the horses and harness.

*To lift. To raise.*

That is lifted which is hoisted into the air (*lyft*, air): that is raised which continues in contact with the ground (raise is from *rise*, to get upright). We lift a weight; we raise a mast. We lift a ladder, when we carry it on the shoulder; we raise a ladder, when we heave only the one end which is to lean up against the house.

The favouritism of sovereigns often lifts a bad minister; their discrimination sometimes raises a good one.

*Way. Path. Track. Road. Street.*

Way is the most comprehensive of these terms, and designates any line made use of for conveyance. Which is the way to Hampton? The shortest way is the path across the fields. The worst way is the old track. The surest way is the high road. The roughest way is through



through the street. The pleasantest way is to go by water. The quickest way of sending a note is by a pigeon.

Adelung deduces this substantive from the interjection *weg*, which he considers as an onomatopœia for *away! via! off!* The interjection should rather be deduced from the substantive: and accordingly it differs in every language. Way is written in Gothic *wig*; in Swedish *wäg*; in High and Low Dutch *weg*; in Anglo-Saxon *wæg*, of which word another early form is *wag*, a bank, mound, or wall. Way therefore means, like the French *chaussée*, a causey, a raised path or road: *wæxan*, to heap up, to increase; *wægan* to move, or convey; and *wægen*, waggon, are etymologically connected. This filiation of the word is corroborated by the analogy of the Islandish language, where *vega* means earth, *at vega* to heap up, and *vegr* a mound, or way.

Path is a foot-way, where one *paddeth*. A *pad*, or *padder*, is one who walks on foot, as in the tautologous combination *foot-pad*. A horse which excels in a foot pace, as we also say, is called a *pad-nag*.

To *paddle* is to use the feet frequently. As *oar* means a hand, so *paddle*, or rather *paddel*, means a foot, and is a sort of oar used perpendicularly. The feet of web-footed animals are called *paddels*. In short, some such etymon as *pad*, foot (answering to the Latin *pes*, *pedis*) must have been left by the Romans in Britain. The word *pad* is used for a foot-cushion, and for other small cushions; but this is perhaps a corruption of *bed*: it is also used for a hind-saddle, a sort of pillion consisting of a mere cushion.

Track, from the Italian *traccia*, is a hunter's term, signifying the line of foot-steps left on the ground by game: the temporary path of an animal. We say the track of a horse, the track of a wheel, when the vestige has resulted from a single impression. A path is a beaten track, a track is a new path. Where there are few tenants, the heath may be pathless; for it to be trackless, there must be none.

Road is a horse-way; ground *rode*, or ridden upon. A turn-pike road. A causey should consist of a road, and a path. The London road.

This word is not, as Johnson thinks, the French *rude*, which is a Dutch word etymologically connected with *ready*, with the German *reede*, and the Hollandish *ree*. Nor is it, as Johnson also inconsistently suggests, the French *route*, a

wheel-way, whence we have both *rut* the track of a wheel, and *route* the prescribed march of a baggage-waggon.

Street (*via lapidibus STRATA*) is a paved road: many fragments of the Roman roads are still called streets in this country, where they are not bordered by houses; but, as our roads are seldom paved unless in towns, the word *street* commonly suggests the idea of a road passing between rows of houses. Some streets, such as Cranburn-alley, are purposely rendered impervious to horses: in this case we might observe: "there is no road through that street."

We say the track of purity, as if its vestiges were narrow and evanescent; the path of virtue, as if it were frequented only by humbler natures; the road to power, as if those were lordly mounted who attempt it; and the streets of libertinism, as if where men are crowded, vice is welcome.

#### To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE lately returned to England, after an absence of nearly twenty years, and of course find many alterations in the manners and customs of its inhabitants. Of these, however, none have surprised me more than the present late hours generally adopted by people of fashion, and the modern style of the dress of the ladies. Both these changes obtruded themselves on my notice the very evening after my arrival in London, when going with a friend to the opera, I observed that, although the pit, in which we were, was soon quite full, yet the boxes remained perfectly empty till long after the opera had begun, or at least, were only occupied by the persons keeping places for the fashionable world, who now, it seems, dine so late that they seldom attend this amusement much before the beginning of the first ballet.

At length they began to fill, when the first thing that struck me, was the great apparent increase of indecorum; for, whereas the women of the town used, in my days, to confine themselves to the upper slips, or to the back of the front boxes of the theatres, they appeared now to thrust themselves into the side-boxes of the opera, which I remembered as the peculiar resort of the nobility, and principal families in town. When I hinted this to my friend, "Women of the town!" (he exclaimed) why whom do you mean?" I pointed

pointed to some ladies, whose bosoms were exposed in a manner that I never saw before, except under the piazzas of Covent-Garden of an evening, or in some of the most nocturnal street-walkers. "Surely (said I,) they are of no other description, unless they are of a higher order of demireps, and kept by men of fashion."

"I am very glad (said my friend) to hear those remarks from you; for coming from a *stranger* they bring the matter of female attire to a proper test; as whatever appears indelicate to an unprejudiced person, cannot be strictly decorous. And I am afraid that, as the boxes continue to fill, you will find sufficient reason to exclaim *Tempora mutantur*. "*Tempora mutantur*, indeed, (said I) *et nos mutantur in illis*." A change of this kind, and to this extent, (which fashion may indeed be termed *à la fille de joie*;) I could hardly have credited, had I not seen it with my own eyes. I still however imagined that this was only an opera dress, intended, as it were, to keep the dancers in countenance, and as such, confined to our fashionable London belles of the *haut ton*. I could not conceive that a practice so repugnant to female delicacy could spread beyond the circle of fashion, and extend to domestic life.

With this hope I left the opera, and on the next day went by appointment to dine with my sister, the widow of a wine-merchant in the city, whose three daughters, children when I left them, were now grown up. As before I left England four used to be the family hour, I made some allowance for the difference of times, and thought I would stay till half an hour later before I made my appearance; at which time I accordingly went, but found the ladies not yet returned from their *morning* visits. They soon came in, however, and beginning to apologize for not being in the way to receive me, as they had not expected me so soon, observed that *nobody* dined now before half past five or six. At the first sight of my nieces, I was very glad to find that, although they were neatly and handsomely dressed, there were no exposures, except of their pretty faces and their *red* elbows, which latter, as it excited no indelicate idea, I thought of little consequence, though I could not wonder at any thing becoming fashionable, which was so far from being ornamental. It seemed, however, that, considering me, not as a stranger, but as an uncle, they did not dress till af-

ter dinner for the evening, when a large party being invited to meet me, they repaired to their toilets before we adjourned to the drawing room, where at length I found them and several other ladies of different ages, all in the same state of *undress* I had observed at the opera, and even in more respects than I could have perceived there, as by means of modern *invisible petticoats* and transparent drapery, there were exposures below, as well as above.

My nieces retiring to their chambers as soon as the company dispersed, I could not help making a few remarks to my sister, upon what appeared so strange to me, and expressing my concern at it; and I was glad to find that she entirely coincided in opinion with me. "But why then, (said I,) do you suffer your daughters to appear as they have just done?" "Alas! (replied she) what can I do? When this absurd fashion first came out, I congratulated myself that my girls were young, and hoped by the time they grew up, it would have had its run; or if not, determined, at least, that they should not enter into it. You see, however, it still continues; and when it became time for me to exert my power, though I did it in the gentlest manner, it produced only sullenness and discontent, as the young women of their acquaintance rallied them on their unfashionable modesty, and my eldest daughter at length told me, that, though she should certainly not dress in opposition to my commands, yet she must beg to decline going into company, unless she could *do as others did*. I was therefore at length obliged to compromise matters, and stipulate that, to a certain degree, they might conform to the fashion, but should by no means go to extremities. And to this they kept for a few weeks, but by degrees came to a perfect level with the most forward and extravagant of their acquaintance, which I know not now how to prevent. Neither (continued she) is this indecorous appearance the worst of the evil, as upon many constitutions, I fear, it has a most serious and alarming effect, which many of the faculty have lately declared. For though they at all times and seasons go now with only one petticoat, yet in a morning their necks are closely covered up with cravats and shirts, all of which, without any intermediate gradation, are thrown off in the evening, when they have to encounter the alternate heat and draughts of air in a crowded drawing-room."



or theatre. My second daughter, I have too much reason to fear, will fall a victim to this mania, as she is far from being strong, and has at times a little hectic cough, and but little appetite; yet whenever, upon any new engagement, I hint at the expediency of her going a little better clad, she always affects a liveliness and flow of spirits, and assures me she is better, though I can perceive all the time, that it is a forced effort, merely assumed to prevent me from actually forbidding what she knows I wish her to avoid."

"I am afraid, (said I,) this rage for doing as others do, is but a practical comment upon the adage, 'One fool makes many,' which may now be more truly read 'One victim makes many;' as I have no doubt that many will thus fall a sacrifice to the idol, fashion." But indeed, in a politic view, it astonishes me that such a mode of dress should continue a month, since, however, some enraptured Strephon may be gratified by a view of the charms of his Chloe, yet what passion but *disgust* can be excited in his breast, when he considers that they are alike exposed to the lascivious gaze of every libertine that can thrust himself into a ball or a drawing room.

As however the fashion *à la fille de joie* must, like other fashions, come to an end, I shall on my next return to England (which I am again going to leave for a short time) be but little surprized to find it succeeded by that of *le montagnard*, or the short petticoat and exposed knee of the Highlanders, which could perhaps hardly be reckoned a greater transition from the present style, than this is from the decent, though not always more fascinating costume, which prevailed when I was last in England.

Your's, &c.

M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
THE subjoined oration delivered by a young gentleman, educated in the seminary of a respectable friend\*, in this neighbourhood, at an examination previously to the last midsummer, struck me

\* The Rev. Herbert Jenkins, Colbourn-hill, near Stourbridge, Worcestershire.

much by the novelty and propriety of the sentiments, as put into the mouth of a youth and uttered by him with an impressive elocution. On finding that it was not taken from any author, but the effusion of the tutor, written for the occasion, I requested a copy from its author and permission to extend the utility and reception of it beyond the walls of a private seminary. I offer it, with this view, for a place in your Miscellany,

Your's, &c.

Birmingham,  
Oct. 24, 1807.

JOSHUA TOULMIN.

### On a Birth-day.

"This is the day on which my being commenced, and which, therefore, involves in it many important particulars. I entered the world in the most helpless state, and must be trained into life with the greatest tenderness and care. At first, I must be watched day and night; and it is by slow degrees, and after many years of patient attention, before I can be confided to my own care and keeping, if I am permitted to reach the years of manhood. I am destined to form a link in the long connected chain of society; and shall either be the joy or grief of my parents, a comfort or disgrace to my friends, and an honour or shame to my country.

"My birth-day reminds me of many moral or social facts; it seems to say, that, as I have an intellectual nature, I ought to consider, whether I have, according to my opportunities, so strengthened my mind by the improvement of its faculties, so fortified it by virtuous principles, as in some good measure to answer the great design of my being, and thereby endeavoured to secure my present and future happiness. The return of every birth-day should set me upon this solemn examination; and should, likewise, influence me to enter upon resolutions of amending what has been amiss, and of making further advances in whatever will improve my nature and my state.

"There is nothing which should excite me to so much diligence in every thing that is praise-worthy, as the return of my birth-day, as that announces to me how quickly my years pass away; and admonishes me, that upon the successive arrival of each, fewer still remain; so that the return of a birth-day reports not only what is past, but affords wholesome instructions as to what is to come; it bids me prepare for the future eternal consequences of my present actions, and urges me to endeavour to gain an exalted felicity in another world."

**A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PRISONERS** committed to NEWGATE during the last Five Years, charged with **CRIMINAL OFFENCES**, in the Cities of London and Westminster, and County of Middlesex; shewing their Crimes, Sentences, &c. &c. and distinguishing the Numbers thereof in each Year.

COMMITTED in the Years .....	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806
Viz. Males .....	1086	803	533	621	568
Females .....	283	287	302	380	335
Total .....	1369	1090	835	1001	923
<b>CRIMES, viz.</b>					
Murder .....	4	6	1	4	1
(Females) of the Murder of their Infants, or } concealing their Births .....	3	1	3	1	1
Manslaughter .....	4	3	7	3	3
Cutting and maiming Persons .....	—	—	12	2	1
Shooting at Persons .....	1	6	1	1	1
Piracy, and Felony on the High Seas .....	—	—	1	7	3
Endeavouring to seduce from Allegiance .....	—	1	—	—	—
Sodomy, and other unnatural Crimes .....	3	4	4	2	3
Obtaining Property from Persons by threaten- } ing to charge them with an unnatural } Crime .....	1	—	—	3	2
Rape (and attempt at) .....	4	2	4	4	4
Coining .....	3	2	—	5	—
Forgery .....	6	9	11	13	12
Ditto of Bank Notes, uttering, and having in } their Possession .....	9	5	8	4	3
Personating Seamen and others, to obtain Prize } Money, &c. ....	1	1	—	—	5
Arson .....	—	3	1	2	—
Burglary and Housebreaking .....	60	48	35	25	21
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses .....	170	168	135	131	128
— in Shops .....	155	114	96	117	116
— on board Vessels .....	19	24	6	6	9
Ripping and stealing Lead affixed to Houses, &c. ....	9	13	8	16	10
Robbing their Lodgings .....	21	13	16	17	27
Inticing away Children, and stealing their } Apparel .....	1	2	2	7	1
Embezzling and stealing Property of their } Employers .....	126	116	121	125	125
Uttering bad Money .....	10	17	6	16	15
Highway and Street Robbery on Persons (by } Assault, &c ) .....	87	30	31	14	16
Picking Pockets .....	47	39	20	18	22
Females stealing from Men's Persons, .....	31	25	25	43	45
Stealing Horses .....	19	11	6	6	9
— Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, &c. ....	9	8	1	2	7
Robbing Waggon, Carts, &c. ....	33	14	13	9	10
Receiving stolen Goods .....	27	29	19	39	18
Frauds .....	30	24	15	29	20
Sinking a Ship to defraud .....	4	—	—	—	—
Bigamy .....	4	6	7	6	—
Returning from Transportation .....	3	6	3	11	5
Larcenies, and Felonious Offences, the Nature } of which not ascertained .....	425	327	258	303	285
(Remaining for Trial) .....	50	63	22	32	34



SENTENCES, &c. in the Years .....	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806
* DEATH .....	97	81	66	63	60
Transportation for 14 Years .....	10	8	10	15	5
Ditto.....7 Years .....	267	225	140	222	200
‡ Imprisoned for the Space of 4 Years .....	—	—	—	1	—
Ditto .....3 Years.....	3	1	—	—	1
Ditto ....2 Years, and above 1 Year....	13	17	7	14	12
Ditto ....1 Year, and above 6 Months..	76	69	59	58	52
Ditto ....6 Months, and under .....	206	183	172	176	138
Whipping, and Fine .....	66	25	27	37	29
† And severally to be whipped, pillored, kept to hard Labour, fined, and give Security, &c.					
—					
Tried and acquitted.....	364	289	225	266	240
Discharged, (no Bill being found, or for want of Prosecution) .....	212	163	165	137	176
* EXECUTED	10	9	8	10	13
Viz. for	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Murder .....	1 —	2 —	— —	1 —	1 —
Cutting and maiming Persons.....	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —
Shooting at Persons.....	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —
Sodomy .....	— —	— —	1 —	— —	1 —
Obtaining Property from Persons by threatening to charge them with an unnatural Crime .....	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 —
Forgery .....	2 —	2 —	3 1	2 —	5 —
Ditto of, and uttering, Bank Notes ..	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 1	— —
Personating Seamen, and others, to obtain Prize Money, &c .....	1 —	1 —	— —	— —	2 —
Coining .....	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —
Burglary and Housebreaking .....	1 —	— —	— —	1 —	— —
Stealing in a Dwelling House.....	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —
Highway Robbery .....	— —	2 —	— —	— —	— —
Assaulting and robbing a Person in a Dwelling House .....	3 —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Stealing a Letter in the General Post Office .....	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —
Horse Stealing.....	— —	— —	2 —	— —	— —
Sinking a Ship to defraud the Underwriters.....	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Returning from Transportation .....	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of CRIMINAL OFFENDERS committed to the several Gaols in England and Wales, for Trial in the Years 1805 and 1806; together with their Crimes, Sentences, &c. &c.

COMMITTED in the Years	1805	1806	SENTENCES, &c. in the Years	1805	1806
Viz. Males .....	3267	3120	*DEATH .....	350	325
Females .....	1338	1226	Transportation for 14 Years ..	34	26
Total .....	4605	4346	Ditto .....	561	496
CRIMES, viz.			† Imprisonment for the Space of		
Sedition .....	4	—	4 Years .....	1	—
Murder .....	26	24	Ditto .....	4	4
(Females) of the Murder			Ditto 2 Years, and above 1 Year	123	100
of their Infants, or con-			Ditto 1 Year, and above 6 Months	333	294
cealing their Births..	27	36	Ditto 6 Months, and under....	1219	1158
Manslaughter .....	56	57	Whipping, and Fine .....	105	81
Cutting and maiming Per-			‡ And severally to be whipped,		
sons .....	21	8	pilloried, kept to hard Labour		
Shooting at Persons .....	14	7	finned, and give Security, &c.		
Piracy, and Felony on					
the High Seas .....	7	3			
Sodomy, and other unna-					
tural Crimes .....	15	42	Tried and acquitted .....	1092	1065
Obtaining Property from			Discharged, (no Bill being		
Persons, by threatening		2	found, or for want of Prose-	730	766
to charge them with			cution) .....		
an unnatural Crime .....					
Rape, (and attempt at) .....	38	43	Discharged to serve in the		
Coining .....	15	10	Army and Navy .....	55	31
Uttering bad Money .....	108	84			
Forgery .....	36	34			
Ditto of Bank Notes, ut-			* EXECUTED .....	68	57
tering, and having in		15			
their Possession .....	28				
Personating Seamen and			Viz. for	M.	F.
others, to obtain Prize		3	Murder .....	5	3
Money, &c. ....		7	of their Infants .....	—	2
Arson .....	13	7	Cutting and maiming Persons..	1	3
Burglary & Housebreak-			Shooting at Persons .....	1	2
ing .....	136	124	Sodomy .....	—	6
Highway Robbery .....	63	52	Rape .....	5	2
Horse-stealing .....	65	53	Obtaining Property from Per-		
Sheep-stealing .....	71	60	sons, by threatening to		
Stealing Cows, Pigs, &c. ..	38	49	charge them with an un-		
Larceny, from the House,			natural Crime .....		
Person, &c. ....	3555	3386	Forgery .....	6	11
Receiving stolen Goods ..	137	110	Ditto of, and uttering, Bank	6	1
Fraud, Conspiracy, &c. ..	94	94	Notes .....		
Bigamy .....	23	22	Personating Seamen, and		
Returning from Trans-			others, to obtain Prize Mo-		
portation .....	15	11	ney, &c. ....		
	4605	4346	Coining .....	3	3
			Arson .....	2	—
			Burglary and Housebreaking ..	15	6
			stealing in a Dwelling House..	2	1
			Highway Robbery .....	4	3
			Horse-stealing .....	7	4
			Sheep-stealing .....	5	3
			Cattle-stealing .....	—	1
			Returning from Transportation	—	—



## NUMBER COMMITTED in each County.

In the Years 1805.				1806.	In the Years 1805.				1806.
	Males.	Fem.				Males.	Fem.		
Anglesey .....	1	0	3	—	Merioneth.....	—	—	1	—
Bedford .....	17	3	15	5	Middlesex.....	731	485	700	432
Berks .....	50	12	29	13	Monmouth .....	14	6	11	5
Brecon .....	3	4	10	2	Montgomery.....	20	5	10	5
Bucks .....	29	4	36	4	Norfolk .....	114	49	33	31
Cambridge .....	36	4	19	7	Northampton.....	33	7	42	16
Cardigan .....	2	0	5	2	Northumberland .....	13	20	21	18
Carmarthen .....	5	3	10	6	Nottingham .....	60	14	51	19
Cornarvon.....	4	2	4	—	Oxford .....	34	4	26	18
Chester .....	56	24	87	14	Pembroke.....	7	5	2	3
Cornwall .....	35	10	35	6	Radnor .....	3	3	—	1
Cumberland .....	9	9	9	3	Rutland .....	4	—	3	5
Denbigh .....	2	0	4	—	Salop .....	59	20	41	22
Derby .....	34	5	33	5	Somerset .....	79	27	81	24
Devon .....	69	27	105	27	Stafford .....	67	24	72	21
Dorset .....	28	10	34	10	Suffolk .....	96	13	99	19
Durham .....	22	5	19	10	Surrey .....	147	52	134	57
Essex .....	127	17	101	17	Sussex .....	93	12	50	12
Flint.....	3	1	1	2	Warwick .....	120	40	89	44
Glamorgan .....	10	5	10	2	Westmoreland .....	4	2	5	1
Gloucester .....	81	23	66	18	Wilts.....	61	14	63	9
Bristol .....	27	10	38	14	Worcester .....	44	7	51	16
Hants .....	105	42	106	41	York ....	181	61	159	54
Hereford .....	29	2	32	9					
Herts .....	36	7	46	6					
Huntingdon .....	13	2	9	2					
Kent.....	169	41	151	33					
Lancaster .....	206	165	227	124					
Leicester .....	33	14	24	8					
Lincoln .....	44	14	49	15					
					Total.....	3267	1338	3120	1226

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I BEG leave to remark, in answer to an enquiry in your last number, for a detailed particular of the mode of building *en pisée*, your Correspondent may be fully satisfied of the *whole* by referring to the first volume of the Transactions of the Royal Board of Agriculture, Appendix, page 385. This account was got up, and presented by the late Henry Holland, esq. architect; and contains an ample detail of not only the French mode, but of his own practical experiments on it in England. *En pisée* work is of real importance to the public, and particularly to those noblemen and gentlemen who take delight in improving

the condition of the cottager. Mr. Holland built a great deal of it, and convinced himself and his employers (who were noblemen of the first consequence) of its real utility. It remains now for an enlightened public to avail themselves of his experiments, and adopt a *cheap* and *durable* mode of building. At some future period I intend presenting the public with the result of some experiments I am at present engaged in, on a large scale. If these hasty remarks should be adopted for your publication, as an answer to Mr. Moggridge, you will oblige, by inserting it, Your's, &c.

Nov. 21, 1807,

Upper Charlton-street,  
Fitzroy-square.

J. RANDAL.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
H<sup>A</sup>VING read in your Magazine (No. 162,) some strictures "on the bad Effects of Public Companies;" and as these associations, (to the principles and formation of which I have devoted a considerable portion of time and attention) are daily increasing in number and consequence, I trust that few remarks from me, by way of reply at the arguments of your Correspondent, will not be deemed uninteresting.

I as perfectly admit some of the premises of "Observator," as I feel myself compelled to deny his conclusions. I admit that "the utility of public companies in trade depends upon the object of their association," and "Observator" allows, that, if this be some measure of public improvement, or the carrying on a business too extensive and requiring too great a capital for an individual, or to recover an important branch of trade out of the grasp of private monopoly, in such cases public companies are found beneficial to commercial society.

"Observator" further admits, that the country has been in many instances much and extensively benefited by the numerous public companies formed within the last twenty years; but suggests, that, whilst they are liable to be perverted into machines of injurious aggrandizement, they should be regarded with a due degree of careful and jealous apprehension.

In the instance to which "Observator" principally alludes, namely, the copper company (in which shares originally confined to consumers were passed into the hands of persons not consumers), he directs his objections chiefly against incorporated, or chartered companies, to which alone such objections can apply; for, where any company can monopolize or exclusively command any article of necessary consumption, and, by legislating for itself, keep the sole controul of the market, no bounds can be prescribed to restrain its encroachments. As, however, "Observator," in the conclusion of his remarks, throws a general obloquy on associations for brewing (and as I have the honour to be connected with one whose principles stand deservedly high in the public estimation, and which bids fair to be a most useful and successful establishment), I shall subjoin a few observations on their nature and object, and attempt to demonstrate their beneficial effects,

not only to individuals, but to the public; and, at the same time, I hope to prove, that they have essentially inherent in their constitution a remedy against those baneful consequences anticipated by "Observator," and, therefore, ought, generally, to be encouraged.

It is, perhaps a maxim not confined exclusively to political economy; but, if I may be allowed the term, a maxim of "commercial philosophy," that every evil carries along with it its own antidote. It would, then, be wiser in the legislature to let every thing find its level, rather than, by injudicious and impolitic interference, excited too often, no doubt, by interested individuals, seek to destroy associations, which must continue a source of advantage to the public, as long as they are conducted upon just and honourable principles.

The same causes will uniformly produce the same effects. Grasping monopoly, exorbitant prices, and, above all deleterious ingredients, have necessarily led to the many associations which are daily springing up around us; and it follows, upon the simplest reasoning, that, as long as these associations adhere to the principle upon which they are established, they must, of necessity, be beneficial to society, without affecting the more humble and confined exertions of individuals, by destroying competition in the market.

I deny, Sir, that it is possible for any of the associations now formed, to injure individuals, or to destroy competition in the market; the quality and cheapness of any article will always secure its consumption, and that consumption will be the truest criterion of its excellence.

I entertain no doubt, that, in the brewing associations, if the quality of the article should be found inferior, and the price disproportionate, their object would be defeated by the more judicious and honest exertions of a simple individual bent upon supplying the public with an article superior in quality, and at the same time more reasonable in price.

It is an erroneous position, that, where an article is open to the purchase of every description of people, an extensive company of publicans can force a trade; they may, indeed, agree to draw no other liquor but that of which they are the proprietors, but they havenot, I believe, any clause in any of the deeds of their establishments, which can compel their customers to drink it; and if, as I before ob-

served



served, any skilful and enterprising individual were to supply the public with a superior article, he would of necessity, command a superior consumption, whilst the shares of the associated body would fall in value, and the body itself be quickly annihilated. But, perhaps, I may be told that any association which tends to destroy competition, must, from the number, wealth, and influence, of the associators, cramp the exertions of individual enterprize. When we consider the immense wealth and influence of the long-established porter-breweries; the population of this metropolis; and the small proportion that individuals connected with the more recent institutions bears to the public at large; and when we consider that the consumption of the article cannot be forced, but must depend upon the excellence of its quality, every man is to be regarded as having the same field of enterprize which he had before the formation of these associations; and no persons can reasonably complain, but those whose selfish and unprincipled conduct has rendered such associations indispensable. Moreover, there is the same kind of competition between one company and another, and between a company and an individual, as exists among individuals. The general preference given by the community is not compulsory but optional, and the best article and lowest price will invariably (*ceteris paribus*) constitute the solid basis of their encouragement. The real principle upon which companies are founded, is, not to monopolize or take away from the people by force their *free agency*, but, by a monopoly of every good quality and upright motive that can and should entitle them to patronage, to conciliate their good will, and to secure a fair and an honourable attachment. And, when any company ceases to act upon the fair and liberal principles which they have professed, and which should characterise the individual as well as the association, they will not fail to meet the same fate which the individual must, under similar circumstances, necessarily experience—loss of credit, loss of reputation, and loss of business.

It is my intention, Sir, on some future occasion, to take a more comprehensive view of the Golden Lane, British Ale, and other establishments; to investigate their principles, and to define their objects; in doing which, I hope to be able to shew their legality and expediency, and to prove, that the spirit of competition, which they excite, is, in the highest degree,

MONTHLY MAG., No. 165.

beneficial to the community, without being injurious to the honest and industrious individual.

Your's, &c.

Nov. 12, 1807,

HENRY DAY.

Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to recommend to the perusal of your readers, and especially to such of them as are commissioners of the taxes, a bill intended to be brought into parliament next session, and now in the hands of members of the house of commons, to amend and regulate the assessment and collection of the assessed taxes, and of the tax upon property, &c. The duties of the commissioners, already sufficiently unpleasant, are in this bill rendered much more so, by the introduction of many oppressive clauses, and they will be placed under the 'guidance' of the government-surveyor, who is to act as their clerk, and will be continually at their elbow, though it has been always thought that the duties of a surveyor of taxes, and of clerks to commissioners were totally incompatible; the one being the servant of government, and completely under its controul, the other the servant of the commissioners, and removable at their pleasure. The odiousness of inspectors and surveyors has been long felt, and has been submitted to only from a sense of absolute necessity. How an extension of their powers (especially that of domiciliary visitation) will be borne, we are yet to learn, if (as I can hardly expect) the commissioners can be induced to act under the provisions of the bill in its present state. They certainly will expect to have a clerk over whom they may have some kind of controul, which will not be the case if the surveyor is to be that person.

Your's, &c.

A COMMISSIONER.

November 11, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged to any of your numerous and intelligent readers who can inform me, through the channel of your useful and widely circulated miscellany, whether it has been clearly ascertained at what place, and in what year, the first edition of Cicero's book *de Officiis ad Marcum filium* was printed, as I have in my possession a copy of this work, containing also his

books *de Senectute et Amicitia*, printed in black letter, on small folio paper, apparently very old, but without any date, which I suspect to be the *Editio princeps*. The insertion of this will much oblige,

Your's, &c.

T. F.

London, Nov. 13, 1807.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AMONG your numerous readers there are, no doubt, many who delight in the vocal harmony of the feathered race, I, among others, should be happy if, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, we could receive any new information respecting the mode of managing those of the more tender description, such as the nightingale, wood-lark, robin, &c. the shortness of whose life, in the domestic state, has long been matter of regret: they are without doubt entitled to every attention which man can bestow, both for that harmony which renders his own dwelling so agreeable, and as some compensation to them for the loss of liberty. But I am inclined to think that more of those valuable birds are lost from ignorance of the proper mode of treatment, than from wilful neglect.

When in a state of freedom, *live food*, such as flies, worms, &c. constitute their principal food, from which, perhaps, they are too suddenly withdrawn, to be fed on some such trash as is usually denominated "German paste," an article which, no doubt, could it be had properly prepared, might promote their song and longevity: and the same difficulty likewise occurs in some neighbourhoods in procuring them meal-worms.

Perhaps in this country too little attention has hitherto been paid to the improvement and promotion of this part of the creation, from which we have ever found such a source of pleasure.

Your's, &c.

J. M. FLINDALL.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty of requesting one of your Correspondents to inform me what is the composition and mode of application of the ingredients for the oiled silk or linen made use of about ten or twelve years ago, for the hammer-cloths of carriages. I should not have troubled you with the above, but, after the most diligent enquiry, cannot find any person in London who knows how to prepare it either plain or coloured, in the manner then practised. Yours, &c.

London, Oct. 30, 1807.

C.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XIII.

VALERIUS FLACCUS, AND CLAUDIAN.

OF Valerius Flaccus, we have very slender memorials. He was contemporary with Martial, Statius, and Silius, and was born at Setia, now Sezza, a town of Campania. From Martial we collect that he resided at Padua, and cultivated poetry, though he is strongly recommended by the epigrammatist to attach himself to the more lucrative pursuits of the bar. Quintilian informs us, that he died at an early age, and laments his premature death. He lived to write only seven books, and part of an eighth of his poem, on the celebrated subject of the Argonauts. There are no traces of any other works supposed to be written by him; and the only composition by which he is known being unfinished, it is in compliance merely with the custom of former critics, that we rank him among the authors of the Latin Epopœa.

Of Apollonius Rhodius, whom Flaccus imitated rather than translated, it may be necessary to premise a few words. He was a subject of Ptolemy Philadelphus, the disciple of Callimachus, and keeper of the Ptolomean library. He composed a poem on the expedition of the Golden Fleece, in four books. He called it *Argonautica*, from the name given to those valiant Greeks who accompanied Jason to Colchos, in a ship built by Argus with the help of Minerva, of the pine trees which grew in the forest of Dodona. This expedition, which to us would appear an act of piracy, was no accounted dishonourable in those early times, when mankind had not yet been accustomed to the arts of peace and civilization. After many adventures and escaping great dangers, they succeeded in their enterprise, and, by the direction and assistance of Medea, brought away the treasures which had excited their ambition and their avarice. This fable has been variously interpreted; and the reader who may be disposed to pursue a subject of little importance in itself, is referred to Suidas. It is more essential to point out the distinctive merit of Apollonius and his Roman imitator. By Quintilian\* the Grecian is considered as writing *æquali quadam mediocritate*, and by Longinus as preserving a decent medium between sub-

\* Cap. 27.



limity and humility. He has laboured his work with great minuteness, and there is a pleasing variety in the conduct of the poem, though the plan perhaps is not sufficiently epic and is somewhat too redundant in episodes. Its principal merit consists in having afforded Virgil a model for the beautiful story of Dido. The love of Medea for Jason is drawn with a degree of nature and truth, that leave us only to regret that it is not delineated with more energy, and greater strength of colouring. The style, though sometimes harsh, is in general even and correct, seldom rising to excellence, and never sinking into absurdity. Those who are accustomed to the flights of Pindar and the majesty of Homer, will bestow little praise on the innocent mediocrity of Apollonius.

Valerius Flaccus was gifted with a greater share of poetical inspiration than Apollonius, and deserves to be ranked among the few writers whose copies have surpassed the originals. Quintilian,\* that severe but enlightened and impartial judge, who does not condescend expressly to mention either Statius or Silius Italicus, speaks of Flaccus with esteem and regret. He was superior in learning and taste to the Greek poet, who has many geographical errors, and appears to have been little acquainted either with history or philosophy. The opinions of modern critics are upon the whole, favourable to Flaccus. Scaliger, Barthius, and Borrichius allow him considerable merit; and, admitting the occasional harshness of his style, contend that he has frequently high and noble flights, and that his florid and exuberant diction would have been softened and polished, had he lived to revise his poem. Heinsius† thinks that among the Romans who have adorned epic poetry by their writings, there is no one who better deserves to be named after Virgil. He is copious in his invention, elegant and yet bold in his fancy, and correct in his manner. There is occasionally so much of real genius displayed in the poem, that we are apt to regret that he did not adopt a more original subject, instead of following the footsteps of another. It is observable that the best parts of the poem are precisely those in which he has discarded Apollonius, and pursued the dictates of his own native genius; but as if exhausted by the effort, he returns, with

servile indolence, to a model so much inferior to him.

He has been censured, and justly so, for the unseasonable magnificence of his opening. Unmindful of the rule laid down by Horace\* which inculcates modesty and simplicity in the first lines of an epic poem, by which the poet announces his design and invokes his muse. Thus the proposition and invocation of the *Odyssey* and the *Aeneid* are remarkable for their terseness and simplicity. Lucan even omits the ceremony of an invocation, and after a few lines by way of proposition, he immediately rushes on his subject.

Quis furor, ô Cives? quæ tanta licentia ferri, &c.

But nothing can exceed the pomp with which Flaccus begins his poem. The invocation to Apollo and the address to Vespasian, are expressed in these lofty and sonorous lines.

Phæbe mone si Cumææ mihi conscia vatis  
Stat castâ cortina domo, si laurea digna  
Fronte viret. Tuque ô pelagi cui major  
aperti

Fama, Caledonius portquam tua carbasa  
vexit

Oceanus, Phrygios prius indignatus Ialus,  
Eripe me populis & habenti nubila terræ,  
Sancte pater, veterumque fave veneranda ca-  
canenti

Facta viram, versam proles sua pandit Idu-  
men,

Namque potest Solymo nigrantem pulvere  
fratrem

Spargentemque faces, & in omni turre fu-  
entem.

But, as may be expected, this magnificent style is ill preserved throughout the poem, and whenever Flaccus has so restrained his native genius as to follow the plan, and almost the language of Apollonius, he is tame and uninteresting. His diction is pure, though occasionally rugged. He abounds more in poetical expressions, and in the narrative parts is less prosaic than Statius and Silius. For the knowledge of antiquity displayed in the poem, he is unquestionably indebted to the Greek. There is some appearance of invention, and an affectation of the marvellous runs through the whole. The manners are delineated with propriety, and the characters are various and well discriminated. They are, it must be confessed, little remarkable either for their morality, or civility. Apollonius

\* "Multum in Val. Flaccô nuper amissimus." *Inst. Orat. lib. x. c. 1.*

† *Pixæi, ad Val. Flacc.*

\* *Horat. Ars Poet. 136 et seq.*

and Flaccus appear to have adapted their heroes to the barbarous age in which the event is supposed to have happened. Medea is not always the *Medea ferox invictaque*\* of Euripides. Her struggles between love, duty and remorse render her rather an interesting character, and she rarely excites that indignation which she inspires in the drama. The descriptions are numerous and pleasing, and the similes in general are natural and appropriate. The solemn imprecation of Alcimedis against Pelias, the description of the two gates, one leading to Tartarus, the other to Elysium, of Fame in the second book, the love of Hipsipilo for Jason, and the feast of the Argonauts, are among the best passages of the poem. We are not disposed unnecessarily to fill these columns with quotations; but as Flaccus is a poet seldom read, we may be allowed to transcribe the following description of the Harpies, who are sent to torment Phineus, for having discovered the secrets of Jupiter.

—Harpæ semper mea pabula servant,  
Fallere quas nunquam misero locus; illicet  
omnes  
Deveniunt, niger intorto ceu turbine nim-  
bus,  
Jamque alis procul et sonitu mihi nota Ce-  
læno:  
Diripiunt, vesantque dapes, fædataque tur-  
bant  
Pocula: sævit odor, surgitque miserrima  
pugna  
Parque mihi monstrisque fames. Sprevere quod  
omnes  
Polluerintque manu, quod unguibus excidit  
atris,  
Has mihi fert in luce moras.

Lib. ix. v. 460.

The origin of most of these passages may be traced in the *Æneid*, which Flaccus also occasionally imitated, though with less servility than Statius and Silius.

It is in the conduct of the poem that Flaccus is most defective. The subjects of Lucan and Silius did not admit of those fictitious ornaments so necessary in the formation of an epic. But the story adopted by Flaccus of an antiquity so remote that it bordered on fabulous times, allowed ample room for the exertion of his genius; and by comparing the work of Apollonius with those of Homer and Virgil, he might have seen where it was deficient, and supplied the defects. But the beauty of a well regulated design

appears to have been seldom studied by either ancients or moderns. The ornaments of language and the harmony of numbers have alone engaged their attention. The admirers of Flaccus think that he wanted neither genius nor diligence to render the *Argonautica* an excellent poem, had he not been prevented by a premature death. It abruptly breaks off in the middle of the eighth book, and it still remains uncertain whether he lived to complete his design. Fabricius† thinks it probable that the latter books were destroyed by time. The remainder of the eighth, and the ninth and tenth books were added by J. B. Pio, of Bologna, from the fourth book of Apollonius Rhodius.

#### CLAUDIAN.

From the time of Valerius Flaccus to that of Claudian, there was an interval of three hundred years. During this long period, no poet had arisen to recal the glorious days of Augustus. It is not easy to account for this dearth of genius, for such a series of years, during the former part of which, the Roman empire had not as yet evinced any marked decline from its former grandeur and prosperity. Some of the emperors, particularly the Antonines, had displayed a generous encouragement of letters and the arts. Whilst history maintained its rank by the dignified energy of Tacitus, the animated style of Justin, and in later times, by the honest veracity of Ammianus; while criticism had its Quintilian, and philosophy could own Boëthius without a blush, poetry was disgraced by the indecency, rather than honoured by the genius, of Ausonius. Claudian is the only heroic poet whose name and writings have been transmitted to posterity.

National vanity has made him a Florentine and a Spaniard, but his first epistle proves him to have been a native of Alexandria, in Egypt. He was born under the reign of Valentinian I. about the year 365 of the christian æra. In that celebrated city he completed his studies, and at the age of thirty went to Rome, where his elegant compositions and polite learning procured him admission into the first societies of that great capital. He soon acquired the favour and esteem of Stilicho, a noble Goth, who had the whole administration of affairs under the feeble son of Theodosius. The titular offices of tribune and

notary

\* Hor Ars Poet. 123.

† Fabricii, Bibliot. Lat. tom i. 520.



notary, fixed the rank of Claudian in the imperial court. To the powerful intercession of the Princess Serena, he was indebted for his marriage with a rich heiress of Africa, of which he gives a pompous description in his second Epistle *ad Serenam*. But after enjoying for some time the favour of Stilicho, he was himself overwhelmed in the ruin of his patron. When the praises of Stilicho became offensive, Claudian was exposed to the powerful and malignant enmity of a courtier whom he had provoked in the insolence of wit. He had compared in a lively epigram, the opposite characters of two Prætorian Prefects of Italy. He contrasts the innocent repose of the philosopher, who sometimes resigned the hours of business to slumber, perhaps to study; with the interested diligence of a rapacious minister, indefatigable in the pursuit of unjust or sacrilegious gain.

Mallius indulget somno noctes diesque,  
Insomnis Pharius sacra profana Rapit:  
Omnibus hoc, Italæ gentes, exposcite votis,  
Mallius ut vigilet, dormiat ut Pharius.

The repose of Mallius was not disturbed by this friendly and gentle admonition; but the cruel diligence of Hadrian, (whom Claudian names Pharius, from his being a native of Alexandria,) watched the opportunity of revenge, and easily obtained from the enemies of Stilicho the trifling sacrifice of an obnoxious poet. Claudian concealed himself however, during the tumult of the revolution, and consulting the dictates of prudence, rather than of honour, he addressed, in the form of an epistle, a suppliant and humble recantation to the offended præfect. He deploras in mournful strains the fatal indiscretion into which he had been hurried by passion and folly; submits to the imitation of his adversary the generous examples of the clemency of the gods, of heroes, and of lions; and expresses his hope that the magnanimity of Hadrian will not trample on a defenceless and contemptible foe, already humbled by disgrace, and deeply wounded by the exile, the tortures, or the death of his dearest friends. Whatever might be the success of his prayer, or the accidents of his future life, the period of a few years levelled in the grave the minister and the poet; but the name of Hadrian is almost sunk in oblivion, while Claudian is read with pleasure in every country which has retained or acquired the knowledge of the Latin language. If we fairly balance his merits and his defects, we must ac-

knowledge that Claudian does not either satisfy or silence our reason. It would not be easy to produce a passage that deserves the epithet of sublime or pathetic, to select a verse that melts the heart, or enlarges the mind. We should vainly seek in his miscellaneous poems, the happy invention and artificial conduct of an interesting fable, or the just and lively representation of the characters and situation of real life. For the service of his patron, he published occasional panegyrics and invectives, and the design of those slavish compositions encouraged his propensity to exceed the limits of truth and nature. These imperfections, however, are compensated, in some degree, by his poetical virtues. He was endowed with the rare and precious talent of raising the meanest, of adorning the most barren, and of diversifying the most singular topics. His colouring, more especially in descriptive poetry, is soft and splendid, and he seldom fails to display, and even to abuse, the advantages of a cultivated understanding, a copious fancy, an easy and sometimes forcible expression, and a perpetual flow of harmonious versification. To these commendations, independent of the accidents of time and place, we must add the peculiar merit which Claudian derived from the unfavourable circumstances of his birth. In the decline of arts and empire, a native of Egypt who had received the education of a Greek, assumed in a mature age the familiar use and absolute command of the Latin language, soared above his feeble contemporaries, and, after an interval of three hundred years, seated himself among the poets of ancient Rome.

The occasional poems of Claudian are numerous, consisting of panegyrics, invectives, or satires, epistles and epigrams. He had also compiled in Greek the Antiquities of Tarsus, Anazarbus, Berytus, Nice, &c. But the work which gives him a place among the heroic poets, is the Rape of Proserpine, in four books—the poem on which he intended to found his reputation, and which, as he himself insinuates, being a work of considerable labour and difficulty, he did not begin till he had tried his genius in the number and variety of his lesser compositions.

The story upon which it is founded is one of the most celebrated in the ancient mythology, but is too well known to require insertion here. Though the poem be not strictly formed upon an epic plan, it has too many of the properties that belong

belong to the epopœa, to authorize its exclusion from that class of writings. A principal defect is, that it begins too high, and the duration of the action is unreasonably prolonged. The action of the Rape is entirely finished in the books now extant, so that what followed, if indeed Claudian lived to compose more than we possess, could not be properly said to belong to it, any more than the *Æneid*, though in fact a continuation in part of the same story which formed the subject of Homer, can be said to belong to the *Iliad*. Greater simplicity in the action, and a greater variety of human actors, contrasting with the deities of heaven and hell, would also have rendered the poem more natural and pleasing. But the genius of Claudian was of a high and lofty description, and seemed to disdain the common incidents and language of human nature. His sentiments are always dignified, and his diction is beyond measure pompous, and surpassing even Flaccus in the splendour of his opening; he thus exclaims:

Audaci promere cantu  
Mens congesta jubet. Gressus remove,te,  
profani!  
Jam furor humanos nostro de pectore sensus  
Expulit, et totum spirant præcordia Phœbum.

These enthusiastic flights can be tolerated only in the Ode, or any other similar piece sufficiently short to enable the poet to preserve the same fervour throughout the whole. But in a poem of any length like the epic, they are evidently improper, as they only make the subsequent and unavoidable fall of the poet the more glaring and offensive. Thus Claudian has not been able to maintain beyond the middle of the first book the terrors which he endeavours to excite in his proposition—and the infernal darkness\* which was to obscure the light of the sun, vanishes before the ornaments of ivory, and the pillars of amber, which decorate the palace of Proserpina.†

No man ever possessed more of true poetic genius than Claudian, and few men of genius ever possessed so little judgment. His flights are extravagant, but they are beautiful. He has a boldness in the use of figures, which astonishes and confounds the reader, but their founda-

\* Si dicto parere negas, patefacta ciebo  
Tartara, Saturni veteres laxabo catenas:  
Obducam tenebris lucem. Compage soluta  
Lucidus umbroso miscetur axis aveno.

† *De Rap. Pros. lib. I.*  
+ Atria cingit ebur, trabibus solidatur ahenis  
Culmen, & in celsas surgunt electra columnas.  
*Ibid.*

tion may almost always be found in truth, though they are stretched too far in the execution. He is more florid, though less affected, than Statius. Like him, he is often tumid and inflated without any apparent cause; but what in Statius was the effect of art, is in Claudian excess of imagination. We are often more disposed to excuse a fault which proceeds from the ebullition of an over-heated fancy, than to admire a beauty that has evidently been laboured into excellence. It must not be understood that luxuriance in poetry is always a fault, and that we are bound to admire every thing that is correct. A dull poet, at the expence of much labour and thought, may possibly attain to the correctness of Virgil, though he will never acquire his spirit or his taste. On the other hand, an extravagant and depraved fancy may sometimes resemble the rich abundance of Ovid and Claudian; but examination will shew the former to be an undigested heap of bombast, and the other a magnificent profusion of fine images. But as true beauty consists in a just symmetry of parts, all concurring to form a whole in a graceful and uniform proportion, it is the office of judgment to correct the wild sallies of imagination; and here, as we have already said, Claudian was unfortunately deficient. The most lively instances of this redundancy of fancy occur in the beginning of the third book, where Jupiter is described as calling a council of the gods, in the nuptials of Pluto and Proserpine in the second, and the representation of Mount *Ætna*. Of his descriptions, the general fault is, that they are too minute, and involve too many circumstances. He is also accused of deviating into philosophical, ingenious, and learned digressions which too frequently lead him from the purpose of his story. But upon the whole, the beauties of his poem far exceed its defects. Strada (*Prolus. 5, 6.*) allows him to contend with the five heroic poets, Lucretius, Virgil, Ovid, Lucan, and Statius.

We have thus completed our survey of the epic poets of Greece and Rome. If we have appeared to bestow on some of them a greater degree of attention than their general merit would seem to authorize, let it be recollected that our design embraces all the authors of ancient literature. On the higher order of the classics, criticism has exhausted all its powers; but the secondary poets still present a field of comparative novelty and utility. In recommending these to the perusal of the studious reader, we have



have only attempted to rescue some of them from undeserved obloquy or neglect, and not exalt them beyond their intrinsic merit.

The editions of Val. Flaccus are, Valerius Flaccus, fol. *Editio princeps*. Bonon, 1474.

Valerius Flaccus, a Joan. Bapt. Pio, fol. Bonon, 1519.

Valerii Flacci, Argonautica, 12mo. Venet. ap. Ald. 1523.

Valerius Flaccus, Heinsii, Amst. 1680, 12mo. 1720.

Valerius Flaccus, Burman. Utr. 1702, a correct and beautiful little edition.

Valerius Flaccus, Burmanni, 4to. and Bat. 1724, a superb and elaborate edition.

Valerius Flaccus, curâ Harlesii, Altemb. 1781.

Valerius Flaccus, cum Comment. Wagneri, 2 vols. Gotting, 1806.

Of Claudian,

Claudian Opera, fol. Veneti, 1470. *Editio princeps*, according to Fabricius. It is also mentioned and praised by Dempster.

Claudian Opera, Vicent. 1482, called the Edit. Princ. by Dr. Harwood. This is the Edit. used by Heinsius.

Claudian Opera, Venet, 1523, 12mo. a small Aldine edit.

Claudian Opera, a Gaspar. Barthio, 4to. 1650.

Claudian Opera, Heinsii, 12mo. Elz. 1650.

Claudian Raptus Proserpinæ, Biffii, fol. Milan, 1684. Dr. Harwood does not mention this edition.

Claudianus, cum notis variorum, 8vo. Amst. 1659, 1665, 1671.

Claudianus, in usum Delphini, Paris, 1677.

— cura Gesneri, 2 vols. 8vo. Lips. 1759.

## MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Some ACCOUNT of the RIGHT REVEREND WILLIAM MARKHAM, D.C.L. late LORD ARCHBISHOP of YORK, PRIMATE of ENGLAND, LORD HIGH ALMONER to the KING, VISITOR of QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD, &c. &c.

“Cum patrias etiam religiones invenirent fabulis anilibus refertas, in Ethicâ suâ constituendâ opem omnem religionis, nisi quantum ad usum civilem sufficeret, planè rejecerunt, quasi a philosophicis studiis abhorrentem, neque a populari opinione satis remotam. In superstitionibus igitur evellendis religionis stirpes incisæ sunt.—*Concio ad Clerum*.”

THE present age affords but little countenance to polemical contests. The disputes of rival sects have long since ceased, either to agitate, or to interest; and even the *odium theologicum*, appears to have abated, so as to enable us to draw the rational and flattering inference, that *then* will soon cease to persecute and to punish for the sake of opinions. Our history indeed tells us, that it was otherwise, and we have to mourn over the crimes produced by a spirit of intolerance; but whatever may be the demerits of the times in which we live, they cannot be considered as deficient on the score of religious liberality. This beneficent sentiment was chiefly produced by the writings of a number of illustrious laymen, anterior to the fatal epoch of the French revolution; and although the subject of the present memoir, who is perhaps one of the last of the old school, in an address

to the clergy, whence we have extracted a passage by way of motto, seems very tender respecting the cause of *superstition*, yet there is but little danger of a relapse into that bitter, abominable and horrid zeal, which lighted up the fires of Smithfield for the punishment of such as differed from the reigning creed of the day.

Dr. Markham, who was descended from an English family, is said to have been a native of Ireland. The precise epoch of his birth is not exactly ascertained, but he is supposed to have been born in 1719 or 1720; and it is certain that he came over to this country at a very early period of life, as he was entered at Westminster school whilst a little boy.

After distinguishing himself at this seminary by his Latin verses, young Markham repaired to Oxford, and became a member of Christ-church, over which he himself was fated afterwards to preside. Here again his taste for Latin poetry obtained for him countenance and protection, and we find him, at twenty-five years of age, (March 23, 1745,) obtaining the degree of M.A.

About five years after this period, he became head master of Westminster school; and although he did not enjoy that office like his celebrated precursor, Dr. Busby, for half a century, yet, during a long and busy period,\* he discharged

\* Fourteen years.

the important functions assigned to him, with an uncommon degree of reputation.

On November 20, 1752, he proceeded B. C. L. and on the 24th of the same month, was created D. C. L. We are unacquainted with the motives that induced Dr. Markham to take his degrees in civil law, instead of divinity; but the fact is as above stated, and this circumstance seems to favour the conjecture, that he had not at that period resolved to dedicate himself to the church.

In the course of time, however, higher prospects opened to his view, and he was enabled, whilst wielding the *ferula* of the pedagogue, to discern the mitre that seemed to hover over Dean's yard. In 1759, at a time when he still pursued his scholastic occupations, Dr. Markham was enabled to taste the sweets of preferment; and the very first mark of favour conferred on him, rendered him at once a dignitary of the Anglican church, in consequence of his nomination to a stall in Durham cathedral. In 1765, after he had ceased to be head master of Westminster school, he obtained the deanery of Rochester, which he vacated two years after, for the still more enviable situation of dean of Christ-church.

The uninterrupted leisure of an university afforded ample opportunity for the subject of this memoir to indulge a taste for literature, to promote the cause of piety, or to attempt wholesome reforms in the college now committed to his immediate care. But he is said to have been of an indolent disposition, and to have felt but little passion for fame. Yet, at this very period, several of his contemporaries were beginning to render their names celebrated by their labours, and at length attained a degree of reputation, which it was not his lot, even after he had acquired his archiepiscopal honours, to emulate. Of these, Dr. Horne, then fellow of Magdalen college, distinguished himself by his controversial and miscellaneous writings, and died bishop of Norwich in 1792. Sir William Blackstone, created D. C. L. of All Souls, in 1750, soon acquired fame in a different line, and, after obtaining great applause as Vinerian professor, a circumstance which led to the composition of the "Commentaries on the Laws of England," he became one of the twelve judges. Dr. Robert Lowth, nearly at the same time, acquired a large portion of well merited reputation, by his "Prælections on Hebrew Poetry," his "First Institutes of Grammar," and his "Trans-

lation of Isaiah." After enjoying in succession the bishoprics of Limerick, St. David's, and Oxford, he obtained that of London, and, perceiving the approaches of old age, had magnanimity enough to refuse the primacy.

Such were the means by which these three great men aspired to, and obtained celebrity, whilst the dean of Christ-church, overwhelmed, perhaps, with his former fatigues at Westminster, followed a less extended and less laborious career. But although he did not acquire fame, yet he assuredly gratified every other reasonable wish that ambition could suggest. In 1769, having been selected by the archbishop of Canterbury to preach before the synod of his province, he seized that opportunity to attack all the writers on the Continent, who had endeavoured to enlighten their countrymen; and on this occasion, seemed to advocate the dubious, and, indeed, untenable position, that the extirpation of superstition would be hurtful to true religion.

Soon after, it was determined to advance Dr. Markham to a seat on the episcopal bench; and accordingly, in 1771, he was consecrated bishop of Chester. This was but a prelude to an appointment of a very different, but very important nature; for in February of the same year, his lordship was selected to the high and confidential situation of preceptor to the heir apparent. That he possessed learning and talents sufficient for that purpose, and in addition to this, had also acquired the habits of a teacher at an early period of life, was allowed by all; but there were not wanting some on the other hand, who censured the choice, and maintained that the political principles of his lordship were not exactly calculated for a Prince of Wales, who could succeed to the crown of England on "revolution principles" alone.

Be this as it may, we have every reason to suppose that the bishop of Chester, assisted by Dr. Cyril Jackson, afterwards dean of Christ church, conducted himself with becoming propriety until the summer of 1776, when he was succeeded by Dr. Hurd, since bishop of Worcester. This change was rather sudden, and, as has been said, unexpected; but certain it is, that his Majesty always entertained a high sense of the services of Dr. Markham, and seized every opportunity to express his gratitude. No blame, therefore, can possibly attach to the preceptor of the heir apparent; and, indeed, his Royal Highness but a short time since expressed



expressed personal esteem during a visit which he paid to the prelate in question.

The public are well acquainted with the political principles of the *then* bishop of Chester. They were publicly avowed in a speech, delivered in parliament, and appear to have savoured of the obsolete creed of passive obedience and non-resistance. The conduct of the Americans could not possibly be contemplated in a favourable point of view by his lordship; and those men who were considered by some as the saviours of their country, and the liberators of a large portion of the human race; when beheld through different optics, appeared as rebels and perturbators of the public repose. The Marquis of Lansdowne, then Earl of Shelburne, replied in a bold and energetic language; and it was thought by some, that the layman, on this occasion, got the better of the ecclesiastic. This might chiefly proceed, however, from the popularity of the cause, advocated by the former, as well as from the jealousy with which mankind behold a christian priest inculcating doctrines that do not altogether correspond with those mild, peaceful, and humane maxims, which constitute the true spirit, as well as the true glory of his faith.\*

But whatever the principles or professions of the reverend prelate might be, certain it is, that they proved no bar either to his own advancement, or that of his family. In 1777, Dr. Markham was translated to the archbishopric of York, and was thus rewarded with the second dignity in the Anglican church, which he held during the almost unexampled period of thirty years, as we have reason to believe, without censure, and even without animadversion.

We have perused the debates during the regency, without being able to find the name of the learned prelate prefixed to any speech. It was otherwise, how-

\* The bishops of St. Asaph and Peterborough took the opposite side of the question, and the latter concluded a very able and animated speech, against the prosecution of the American war, with the following remark:

"In every exertion of power, civil or natural, it is right too to consider what is, and what is not, practicable; it was the glory, as well as the policy, of imperial Rome, at the summit of her greatness; it has in more modern times been the peculiar boast of Great Britain, and may it be her practice to the end of time:

"— Per populos dare jura volentes."

MONTHLY MAG., No. 105,

ever, during the trial of Mr. Hastings, to whom he had doubtless great obligations; for the governor general had appointed one of his sons to the respectable and profitable situation of President at Benares, in 1781, when he was only twenty-one years of age.

On the "one hundred and third day of the trial," when Mr. Burke, who had formerly lived in habits of intimacy with the archbishop, was conducting the cross examination of Mr. Wombwell, "relative to the salaries and pensions that had been paid to English gentlemen in Oude, from the Nabob's treasury," the archbishop of York, after evincing no small degree of impatience, exclaimed, with a very strong and pointed emphasis, that the conduct of the manager was "illiberal!"

This sally escaped without reply, although not without observation; and at a subsequent period, when the interrogation of Mr. Auriol took place, "the archbishop started up with much feeling, and said, it was impossible for him silently to listen to the illiberal conduct of the manager; that he examined the witness as if he were examining, not a gentleman, but a pick-pocket; that the *illiberality* and *inhumanity* of the managers, in the course of this long trial, could not be exceeded by Marat and Robespierre, had the conduct of the trial been committed to them."

The situation of Mr. Burke, on this occasion, may be far more easily conceived than described. Whoever recollects the irritability of his temper, and the violent gusts of passion to which this celebrated man was occasionally subject, must wonder at his self-command at a moment like the present, when the honour of the committee of impeachment, and the dignity of the commons of England, was thus outraged. His reply was, "that he had not heard one word of what had been spoken, and that he should act as if he had not."

On Tuesday, May 28, 1793, Mr. Baker, knight of the shire for Hertford, rose in his place, and complained of a gross libel, in the "World" of the preceding day, which we have already copied.

"It attributed words," he added, "to a certain person, which he thought impossible for the person named to have used. The libel would therefore rest upon the assertors; but wherever it should ultimately rest, it would be for that house, by a future proceeding, to shew that they would

would not suffer their character to be traduced by any man, however high, or however low." He concluded by giving notice, that he would on a future day read the paper, and make a motion thereon; but Mr. C. Townshend having observed, "that the reverend prelate alluded to, had just met a severe misfortune in the death of his daughter," the notice was first waved, and at length wholly omitted.

Notwithstanding this, on Friday, March 20, 1794, when the article of the accusation respecting the acceptance of presents came under the consideration of the house of peers in Westminster-hall, the archbishop took an opportunity to remark on the conduct that had been observed respecting the prisoner at the bar. He stated, "that in his time he had been a great reader of ancient history, and the present conversation reminded him of the case of Cato the Censor, one of the honestest and best men that the Roman republic had ever produced. Yet that great man, after having filled the first offices of the state with the highest reputation, was impeached. He was impeached forty times, and he was attacked by a factious demagogue of his day, relative to an *item* of an account.

"When last impeached, he was eighty years of age, and he reminded his prosecutors, that a generation of men, who had not witnessed his services, were prosecuting him for trifles. What was the case of Mr. Hastings? No consideration for his high character, no consideration for his splendid and important services, for the esteem, love, and veneration, which he was held in by the millions that he governed for so many years. No, my lords, he is treated, not as if he were a gentleman, whose cause is before you, but as if you were trying a horse-stealer."

The lord chancellor on this said, "that there was no noble lord present who felt greater respect for the talents and virtues of the learned prelate than he did, or who was more disposed to consider with attention any thing that fell from so respectable a quarter, &c. But in the present stage of the proceeding, their lordships were precluded from saying one word of the services of Mr. Hastings, and still more were they precluded from taking them into consideration. They

were trying the case alledged, not the person of Mr. Hastings."

Dr. Markham was tall in point of size; in his manners, lofty and commanding. The archiepiscopal office lost none of its dignity in such a representative. He is said to have possessed a certain "constitutional indolence," which prevented the display of his talents, in a manner calculated to render his name celebrated, and his acquirements useful; to his credit, however, be it recollected, that at the age of eighty, he attended the exercises at Westminster school on all public occasions, and seemed to take great delight in the progress of the scholars.

He appears to have been peculiarly happy in his family. One of his sons, to whom we have already alluded, obtained a fortune in India, during the administration of Mr. Hastings, and closed a long and tedious cross-examination, under the most pointed questions on the part of Mr. Burke, with observing, "that he (Mr. Hastings) was the most virtuous man of the age in which he lived."

Another, after serving with the Earl of St. Vincent, acted for some time as one of the commissioners of the admiralty, under that nobleman, and is now a rear admiral of the blue, and one of the representatives of Portsmouth in the present parliament.

A third (Mr. Osborne Markham) is a barrister at law, was returned twice for the borough of Calne, through the influence of the Lansdowne family, and now enjoys an office under the crown, in addition to the place of clerk of the rules in the King's Bench. A fourth, (George Markham, educated at Christ church, and created D.D. in 1791,) is dean of York.

The following is the most correct list of the archbishop's works we have been able to obtain:

1. The *Concio ad Clerum*.
2. A Latin speech, on presenting Dr. Thomas as Prolocutor to the Convocation.
3. Several single sermons, among which, one published before the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign Parts, excited much attention, and, in the language of a writer of that day, was thought of an intolerant complexion.



## LETTER OF MILTON.

MR. EDITOR,

THE following LETTER from MILTON, to LEONARD PHILARAS, an Athenian, dated Westminster, September 28, 1654, containing some account of the nature and progress of his blindness, will, I presume, be not unacceptable to many of your readers. It is translated from a small collection of his "Familiar Letters," published by Brabazon Aylmer, during the last year of his life, 1674. The Greek quotation I have translated, as it stands in the Letter,

A. B. E.

"As I have been, from a boy, a great admirer of every thing which bore the Grecian name, and more particularly of your own Athens, so likewise have I been ever fully persuaded, that that city would some time or other make me an excellent compensation for the attachment which I have always expressed towards it. This persuasion of mine, the ancient genius of your illustrious country has kindly accomplished in giving me an Athenian friend, so strongly endeared to me; who, at a time when I was known to him only by my writings, and at an immense distance from him, sent me the most obliging letters, and afterwards coming unexpectedly to London, and visiting me, when I was deprived of my sight, even in that distressing situation, which could add nothing to my respect, and which might make me slighted by many, still treated me with the same affection.

"Since, therefore, you have recommended me not to relinquish all hopes of recovering my sight, as you have a most intimate friend in Mr. Thevenot, a physician of Paris, who is celebrated for his successful treatment of disorders in the eye, and whom you offer to consult on my case, if you can hear from me the cause and symptoms of my blindness, which it will be necessary for him to know, I shall certainly comply with your wishes, that I may not appear to reject assistance from any quarter, which may perhaps be providentially sent for my relief.

"It is now, I believe, ten years, more or less, since I found my sight growing weak and dim. At the same time I experienced a melancholy affection, attended with disordered bowels, and flatulency. If I began to read at all in the morning, as I was accustomed to do, my eye-balls instantly pained me, and shrunk from their office; but recovered after a moderate exercise of the body. Whenever I

looked at a candle, it appeared surrounded with a kind of rainbow. Not a long time afterwards, a darkness, which began in the left part of my left eye (for that eye was dim some years before the other), concealed every object situated on that side. Whatever likewise was in front of me, if I happened to shut my right eye, appeared less. My other eye has gradually failed me for the last three years; and a few months before it became quite dark, every thing which I looked at steadfastly seemed to swim before me, sometimes to the right hand, and sometimes to the left. Continued mists appear settled on the whole of my forehead and temples, which usually press and weigh down my eyes, particularly after dinner until the evening, with a kind of sleeping heaviness; so that I often think of the fate of Phineus in Apollonius:—

In purple mist profound

His eyes involv'd, seem'd on it's centre deep  
To see old Earth turn round—while mute he lay

In helpless drowsiness.

But I should not omit to mention, that, while I had yet some sight remaining, as soon as I lay down in bed, and reclined on either side with my eyes shut, there used to shine forth an abundance of light; and afterwards, as my sight was daily on the decrease, colours of a darkish cast rushed before me with a certain inward and violent crush. Now, however, the light is extinguished, and nothing presents itself but pure darkness or diversified and as it were interwoven with a cineritious or ash-colour. But the darkness, which continually clouds my sight, approaches as well by night, as by day, rather to a white, than to a black hue; and on turning my eye it admits a small portion of light as if through a little crevice. Although this may afford some hopes to the Physician, yet I resign and compose myself as in a case that defies a remedy. I likewise often reflect on this, that since to every man are allotted many days of darkness (as we are told\* by the Wise Man), mine, as yet, through the favour of heaven, which has given me leisure and resources, with the calls and conversation of my friends, have been much more easy than those fatal days. But if, as it is written, 'man does not live by bread alone but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God,'

\* Ecclesiastes, xi, and 8th verse.

what

what reason is there, why a man should not rest satisfied, that it is not with sight alone, but with the guidance and providence of God, that his eyes can avail him. Surely, while he regards, while he considers me, as he certainly does, and leads me, as it were, by the hand as a

guide through the whole of my life, I cannot but willingly surrender my sight to him, who has so ordained it. I bid you adieu, my dear Philaras, with as constant and fixed affection as if I had the sight of Lynceus."

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

[The following *JEU D'ESPRIT*, by MR COWPER, Author of the Task, descriptive of one of his rural Excursions, is not in his published Poems, or in his posthumous Works, and has never appeared in print.]

THE DISTRESSED TRAVELLERS, OR LABOUR IN VAIN.

By WILLIAM COWPER.

(An excellent New Song to a Tune never sung before)

I SING of a journey to Clifton\*  
We would have performed, if we could;  
Without cart or barrow, to lift on  
Poor Mary,† and me, thro' the mud.  
Sle, Sla, Slud,  
Stuck in the mud;  
O it is pretty to wade thro' a flood!  
So away we went slipping, and sliding,  
Hop, hop, *a la mode de deux frogs*:  
'Tis near as good walking as riding,  
When ladies are dressed in their clogs.  
Wheels no doubt,  
Go briskly about,  
But they clatter, and rattle, and make  
such a rout.

DIALOGUE.

SHE.

"Well! now, I protest it is charming;  
How finely the weather improves!  
That cloud, tho' is rather alarming,  
How slowly and stately it moves"

HE.

"Pshaw! never mind,  
'Tis not in the wind,  
We are travelling south, and shall leave  
it behind."

SHE

"I am glad we are come for an airing,  
For folks may be pounded, and penn'd,  
Until they grow rusty, not caring  
To stir half a mile to an end."

HE.

"The longer we stay,  
The longer we may;  
It's a folly to think about weather or  
way."

\* A village near Olney.  
† Mrs. Unwin.

SHE.

"But now I begin to be frightened,  
If I fall, what a way I should roll!  
I am glad that the bridge was indicted:  
Stay! stop! I am sunk in a hole!"

HE.

"Nay, never care,  
'Tis a common affair;  
You'll not be the last, that will set a  
foot there."

SHE.

"Let me breathe now a little, and ponder"  
On what it were better to do:  
That terrible lane, I see yonder,  
I think we shall never get thro'."

HE.

"So think I:—  
But by the bye,  
We never shall know, if we never should  
try."

SHE.

"But, should we get there, how shall we get  
home;  
What a terrible deal of bad road we have  
past!  
Slipping, and sliding; and if we should  
come  
To a difficult stile, I am ruined at last!  
Oh this lane  
Now it is plain,  
That struggling, and striving, is labour in  
vain."

HE.

"Stick fast there, while I go and look;"

SHE.

"Don't go away, for fear I should fall:"

HE.

"I have examin'd it every nook,  
And what you have here, is a sample of all.  
Come wheel round;  
The dirt we have found  
Would be an estate, at a farthing a  
pound."

Now sister Arne\*, the guitar you must take,  
Set it, and sing it, and make it a song:  
I have varied the verse, for variety's sake.  
And cut it off short—because it was long

'Tis hobbling, and lame,  
Which critics won't blame,  
For the sense, and the sound, they say,  
should be the same.

\* The late Lady Austin.



IMITATION OF A MUCH ADMIR'D ODE OF  
HORACE TO HIS FRIEND, ÆLIUS LA-  
MIA.

By JAMES HORATIO RUDGE, Esq.

THE Muse has ever claimed the part  
To soothe the soul, and cheer the heart;  
To banish to the Cretan shore  
The griefs that oft have pain'd before.  
Faithful to thee, there rest my fears,  
Distracting thoughts, and wasting cares:  
Serenely mild I waft away  
The gloom of each revolving day;  
Careless I view the purpled crown,  
Nor dread stern Tiridates' frown.  
Here let me touch the soothing lyre,  
And the Pimpean Muse inspire.  
Oh! thou who lov'st the crystal spring,  
The wanton ivy hither bring;  
And deck, in amaranthine bowers,  
My Lamia with unfading flowers.  
Eternal laurels round him twine,  
Adorn'd with chaplets such as thine.  
Come hither, thy assistance bring,  
His praises thou alone can'st sing;  
That praise must all imperfect be,  
Unsung by Orpheus, or by thee.  
That task I will to thee resign,  
Nor tempt it on such lays as mine;  
I will the pleasing theme forbear,  
And sweeter music list to hear.  
Oh! come, ye sister Muses come!  
And let the harp be newly strung;  
Come haste, and waft to deathless fame  
My Lamia's bright and honor'd name:  
That name, oh! fix in realms above,  
At once my envy and my love.  
*Egods, Nov. 23, 1807.*

#### LINES,

WRITTEN, IMPROMPTU, ON THE BACK  
OF A MEMORIAL WHICH THE AUTHOR  
WAS REQUESTED TO PRESENT TO ONE  
OF THE LATE MINISTERS.

By MAJOR CHARLES JAMES.

YES! wants of ev'ry sort and size  
His lordship's pity claim;—  
For, clear himself of all disguise,  
He thinks mankind the same.  
They always take him by his heart:  
The reason would you know?  
Because it is his weakest part,  
And never answers—No.

THE BRITISH WARRIOR,  
BY THE SAME.

THE soldier knows that ev'ry ball  
A certain billet\* bears;  
And, whether doom'd to rise or fall,  
Dishonour's all he fears.  
To guard old England is his plan:  
Unaw'd and undismay'd,  
He fights her battles like a man,  
And by her thanks is paid.

\* The constable's ticket which entitles a  
soldier to quarters, is so called.

To foreign climes he cheery goes,  
By duty only driv'n;  
And when he falls, his country knows  
For whom his life was giv'n.

Recorded on the front of day,  
The warrior's deeds appear;  
For him the poet breathes his lay,  
The virgin sheds her tear.

Regardless of each hostile aim,  
Thus Nelson's godlike mind,  
Absorb'd and full of England's fame,  
To England was confin'd.

No selfish views could steal a part  
Or add one private care;  
The ball that rush'd upon his heart,  
Found England seated there.

C. J.

THE SENSIBLE MAN'S REPLY TO A SCUR-  
RILIOUS REMARK.

BY THE SAME.

*Ut quantum Generi demas Virtutibus addas, Hor;*

YOU say that charity first gave  
The knowledge I possess;  
That I am grown a wealthy knave  
From scenes of low distress.  
That I am fortune's child you prove,  
If what you say be true;  
And if a knave I ought to move  
Much higher than I do.  
For when I meet the men who rise,  
And see what things succeed,  
I sometimes think the good and wise  
Mistaken in their creed.  
They, poor believing creatures! think  
That worth's its own reward;  
Whilst thousands, who from virtue shrink,  
The very name discard.  
Relying on myself alone,  
Through life I work my way;  
And whilst I give each man his own,  
I'm sure, as good as they.  
Much better! in the sight of him,  
Some genius whispers near,  
Who smiles at all the gaudy trim,  
Which dazzles coxcombs here.  
To princes I have never bent  
Disgracefully my knee;  
But to their ear those truths have set,  
Which, Freedom! spring from thee!  
The wisdom of unerring fate  
What coxcomb can deny?  
See Robespierre direct the state!  
And Louis\* doom'd to die!  
See Europe tremble at that name  
Which Corsica scarce read;  
Whilst wand'ring Louis† dares not claim,  
But asks his daily bread.

#### TO THE GLOW-WORM.

By REV. JOHN PROCTER, OF TRINITY  
HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

WHEN Sol resigns this world to night,  
Behold! thou 'shed'st thy feeble ray;  
And, twinkling with a borrow'd light,  
Do'st all thou can'st to make it day.—

\* Louis XVI.

† Louis XVIII.

Thee,

Thee, glimmering in the bank, I view,  
And own thy worth surpassing mine;  
Thou giv'st to nature all her due,  
Whilst I conceal a light divine.

Did man, like thee, dispense around,  
Each beam, that heavenly suns<sup>o</sup> impart,  
Less moral darkness would be found,  
And virtue shine in every heart.—

## SONNET

ON THE COMPATIBILITY OF LOVE AND WISDOM.

By CLIO RICKMAN.

TO sensual fools, think not almighty Love  
Bestows the relish of his heavenly joys!  
No, his high gifts, unconscious of alloys,  
The reach of little minds is far above,

† Reason, and Revelation.

And only noble souls can his enjoyment  
prove;

Such dignify their playfulness and toys,  
Such know the spring of vast delights to  
move,

For Knowledge in her train the Graces best  
employs.

With tenderness Minerva's heart to inspire,  
Reason to bind in chains of choicest  
flowers,

To give to Virtue pleasure's keenest fire;  
To bid bright Genius lead the polish'd  
hours,

Is all immortal Wisdom can desire;  
And these are best attain'd by Love's deli-  
cious powers.

*Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.*

## QUEEN ELIZABETH.

THE following extract from Paul Hentzner's Travels may give some idea of the state of our sovereigns, and of the extreme servility with which they were formerly treated:—

“ We arrived next at the royal palace of Greenwich. It was here Elizabeth the present queen was born, and here she generally resides; particularly in summer for the delightfulness of its situation. We were admitted by an order Mr. Rogers had procured from the lord chamberlain, into the presence chambers hung with rich tapestry, and the floor, after the English fashion, strewed with rushes, through which the queen commonly passes in her way to chapel; at the door stood a gentleman dressed in velvet, with a gold chain, whose office was to introduce to the queen any person of distinction that came to wait on her; it was Sunday, when there is usually the greatest attendance of nobility. In the same hall, were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, a great number of counsellors of state, officers of the crown, and gentlemen who waited the queen's coming out; which she did from her own apartment, when it was time to go to prayers, attended in the following manner:—

“ First went gentlemen, barons, earls, knights of the garter, all richly dressed, and bareheaded; next came, the chancellor, bearing the seals in a red silk purse, between two, one which carried the royal sceptre, the other, the sword of state in a red scabbard, studded with golden fleurs-de-lis the point upwards; next came the queen in the 65th year of her

age, as we were told, very majestic; her face oblong, fair, but wrinkled; her eyes small, yet black and pleasant; her nose a little hooked, her lips narrow, and her teeth black (a defect the English seem subject to from their too great use of sugar); she had in her ears two pearls, with very rich drops; she wore false hair, and that red; upon her head, she had a small crown, reported to be made of some of the gold of the celebrated Lunenburg table; her bosom was uncovered, as all the English ladies have it, till they marry; and she had on a necklace of exceeding fine jewels. Her hands were small, her fingers long, and her stature neither tall nor low; her air was stately, her manner of speaking mild and obliging. That day she was dressed in white silk, bordered with pearls of the size of beans, and over it a mantle of black silk, shot with silver threads; her train was very long, the end of it borne by a marchioness; instead of a chain, she had an oblong collar of gold and jewels. As she went along in all this state and magnificence, she spoke very graciously, first to me, then to another, whether foreign ministers, or those who attended for different reasons, in English, French, and Italian; for besides being well skilled in Greek, Latin, and the languages I have mentioned, she is mistress of Spanish, Scotch, and Dutch; whoever speaks to her, it is kneeling; now and then she raises some with her hand. While we were there, W. Slavata, a Bohemian baron, had letters to present to her: and she, after pulling off her glove, gave him her right hand to kiss, sparkling with rings and jewels, a mark of particular favour. Wherever she turned her face



as she was going along, every body fell down on their knees. The ladies of the court followed next to her, very handsome and well shaped, and for the most part, dressed in white: she was guarded on each side by the gentlemen pensioners, fifty in number, with gilt battle axes. In the antichapel next the hall, where we were, petitions were presented to her, and she read them most graciously, which occasioned the acclamation of 'Long live queen Elizabeth.' She answered it with 'I thank you, my good people.' In the chapel was excellent music. As soon as the service was over, which scarce exceeded half an hour, the queen returned in the same state and order, and prepared to go to dinner. But while she was still at prayers, we saw her table set out with the following solemnity:—

"A gentleman entered the room, bearing a rod, and along with him another, who had a table cloth, which, after they had both kneeled three times with the utmost veneration, he spread upon the table, and after kneeling again they both retired. Then came two others, one with a salt-seller, a plate, and bread; when they had kneeled, as the others had done, and placed what was brought upon the table, they too retired, with the same ceremonies performed by the first. At last came an unmarried lady (we were told she was a countess) and along with her a married one, bearing a tasting knife; the former was dressed in white silk, who, when she had prostrated herself three times in the most graceful manner, approached the table, and rubbed the plates with bread and salt with as much air as if the queen had been present; when they had waited there a little while, the yeomen of the guards entered bareheaded, clothed in scarlet, with a golden rose upon their backs, bringing in at each turn a course of twenty-four dishes, served in plate, most of it gilt; these dishes were received by a gentleman, in the same order they were brought, and placed upon the table while the lady-taster gave to each of the guards a mouthful to eat of the particular dish he had brought, for fear of any poison. During the time that this guard, which consists of the tallest and stoutest men that can be found in all England, being carefully selected for this service, were bringing dinner, twelve trumpets, and two kettle drums made the hall ring for half an hour together. At the end of all this ceremonial, a number of unmarried ladies appeared, who with

particular solemnity lifted the meat off the table, and conveyed it into the queen's inner and more private apartment, where after she has chosen for herself, the rest goes to the ladies of the court.

"The queen dines, and sups alone, with very few attendants; and it is very seldom that any body, foreigner or native, is admitted at that time, and then only at the intercession of somebody in power."

#### SEDITIONOUS SERMONS.

In the year 1622, the privy council, by the direction of King James, wrote to Cambridge university concerning a wicked sermon preached by one Knight, who sheltered himself under the doctrine taught by Paræus in his Commentary on the Thirteenth Chapter of Romans, which the bishops had declared seditious, scandalous, and contrary to the Scriptures. The heads of the university were therefore enjoined to stop such doctrines, and to search all the libraries; and in case any such books were found there, to burn them.

#### DR. THORNDIKE.

Dr. Herbert Thorndike was a fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and proctor of the university in 1638. On the death of Dr. Ward, he was elected master of Sidney college, but was for some time kept out of his situation by the violence of the times. He leaned to the church of Rome, probably in some degree from his utter aversion to the sectaries of the day. He maintained that the Romish was the true church, that the pope was not antichrist, and the papists not idolaters. He died prebendary of Westminster in 1672. He assisted in the Polyglot bible.

#### ARCHBISHOP SANCROFT.

Dr. Cosins, bishop of Durham, made Dr. Sancroft a prebendary of his cathedral in 1661, and adopted him as his most intimate friend and confidant, principally on account of his surprising classical attainments.

#### LAWS OF COURSING.

The following 'Laws of the Leash or Coursing,' were established by Thomas Duke of Norfolk in the reign of queen Elizabeth:—

"First, it was ordered, that he which was chosen fewterer, or letter loose of the greyhounds, should receive the Greyhounds match to run together into his leash, as soon as he came into the field, and to follow next to the hare-finder, till he came unto the form: and no horseman nor footman, on pain of disgrace, to go before them, or on either side, but directly

rectly behind, the space of forty yards, or thereabouts.

*Item*, "That not above one brace of greyhounds do course a hare at one instant.

*Item*, "That the hare-finder should give the hare three sohows! before he put her from her lear, to make the greyhounds gaze, and attend her rising.

*Item*, "That the fewterer shall give the hare twelve score law, ere he loose the greyhounds, except it be in danger of losing sight.

*Item*, "That dog that giveth the first turn, if after the turn be given there be neither coat, slip, nor wrench extraordinary, then he which gave the first turn shall be held to win the wager.

*Item*, "If one dog give the first turn, and the other bear the hare, then he which bore the hare shall win.

*Item*, "If one dog give both the first turn and last turn, and no other advantage between them, that odd turn shall win the wager.

*Item*, "That a coat shall be more than two turns, and a go-by, or the bearing of the hare, equal with two turns.

*Item*, "If neither dog turn the hare, then he which leadeth last at the covert, shall be held to win the wager.

*Item*, "If one dog turn the hare, serve himself, and turn her again, those two turns shall be as much as a coat.

*Item*, "If all the course be equal, then he only which bears the hare shall win; and if she be not born, then the course must be adjudged dead.

*Item*, "If he which comes first into the death of the hare, takes her up, and saves her from breaking, cherisheth the dogs, and cleanseth their mouths from the wool or other filth of the hare, for such courtesie done, he shall in courtesie, chal-

lenge the hare, but not doing it, he shall have no right, priviledge, or title therein.

*Item*, "If any dog shall take a fall in the course, and yet perform his part, she shall challenge advantage of a turn more than she giveth.

*Item*, "If one dog turn the hare, serve himself and give divers coats, yet in the end stand full in the field, the other dog without turn giving, running home to the covert, that dog which stood still in the field, shall be then adjudged to lose the wager.

*Item*, "If any man shall ride over a dog, and overthrow him in his course (though the dog were the worse dog in opinion), yet the party for the offence shall either receive the disgrace of the field, or pay the wager; for between the parties it shall be adjudged no course.

*Item*, "Those which are chosen judges of the leash shall give their judgements presently before they depart from the field, or else he in whose default it lyeth, shall pay the wager by a general voice and sentence."

#### MILITARY TACTICS.

An English writer on military tactics in the time of Charles I. has the following cure of a restive horse, not unworthy of the notice of inexperienced riders.

"Moreover if your horse be wresty, so as he cannot be put forwards; then let one take a cat tyed by the tayle to a long pole, and when he goes backwards, thrust the cat towards his stones, where she may claw him, and forget not to threaten your horse with a terrible noyse: or otherwise take a hedge hog and tie him streight by one of his feet to the inside of the horses tayle, so that he may squeake, and pricke him." *Wall's Animadversions of War*, p. 290.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

REPORT of the TRANSACTIONS of the PHYSICAL CLASS of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE, for the last HALF YEAR of 1806.

By M. CUVIER, SECRETARY to the SOCIETY.

(Continued from page 489.)

M. CUVIER next proceeds to notice the progress of the healing art. In medicine, observes the learned reporter, which is nothing more than the application of the laws of the animal economy to the cure of diseases, there

has been lately made a discovery of the most inestimable importance to mankind. The prophylactic power of vaccination has been already sufficiently demonstrated, but farther observation may perhaps still be necessary, in order to ascertain all the modifications of which it is susceptible. M. Hallé presented to the class some very interesting particulars, respecting the irregularities which occurred in the patients vaccinated, at Lucca, during 1806.

These



These differences neither, however, influenced the progress, the periods, nor the essential characters of the vaccine eruption.

They were only manifested: 1st. In the shape of the pustule, which became extended, and ran into the small pustules surrounding it, so that the regular form of the principal pustule was lost, as well as the depression which appeared in the middle, at the time of its formation.

2d. In the nature of the scab, or crust, which succeeded to the pustule. It was not smooth, and of a shining brown colour like the seal usually observed in vaccinated patients, but of an irregular shape, like the pustule from which it proceeded, and left in the skin a more or less deep pit, which was, however, soon filled up.

And lastly, in the eruption of pustules on other parts of the body, which appeared at the moment when the areola was formed round the principal pustule.

These irregularities were epidemic throughout the territory of Lucca.

The test of variolous inoculation, to which several individuals submitted, who had undergone the irregular vaccine pock demonstrated, that this irregularity did not destroy the preservative property of vaccination.

The third department of the History of Nature, or that which treats of minerals, has been lately, we are informed, enriched with a very interesting fact.

M. Vauquelin has discovered the presence of platina, in the celebrated silver mines of Guadal-Canal, in Estremadura. He found this metal, which is so valuable in most of the arts, here, as in the mines of Peru, combined with a great variety of different substances, as silver, copper, iron, antimony, arsenic, lead, and sulphur, sometimes even amounting to one-tenth of the mass.

The same chemist has likewise made some experiments of the highest importance, on the refining of iron ore.

France produces abundance of excellent iron; but it is well known that it differs very materially in quality, according to the mines whence it is drawn, and the forges wherein it is prepared.

M. Vauquelin has lately undertaken a series of interesting and important experiments, in order to discover the causes of this difference. With this intention, he not only analyzed the ores and the melted metal, but also the fluxes which are added to it, and the scorix, or other refuse separated from it. In conse-

quence of this examination, he discovered in the slimy iron ore of Burgundy and of Franche-Comté, besides the oxide of iron, silica, alumine, lime, magnesia, oxide of manganese, and chromic acid.

M. Vauquelin attributes the inferior quality of certain kinds of iron to some remaining mixture of the chrome, phosphorus, and magnesia; and he hence observes, that it should be the first care of refiners to free this metal from such injurious substances. Besides these valuable practical remarks, this ingenious chemist, (from finding that the composition of this mineral, but more particularly of the sublimed matter adhering to the furnaces, greatly resembles that of atmospheric stones) has taken occasion to suggest a new and plausible theory respecting this wonderful phenomenon. The only difference between the sublimed matter and these stones, consists in nickel being found in the latter.

As a great portion of this sublimed matter does not adhere to the furnace, but is carried to a great height in the atmosphere, M. Vauquelin thinks it possible that it may concur towards the formation of aërolites. The only difficulty attending this explanation, seems to be how these sublimed metals could enter into combination in the atmosphere, so as to form such large masses, as many of the stones in question.

From the present report, it also appears, that the subject of iron-mines has been treated under another point of view, by Messrs. Descostils and Hassenfratz. These ingenious mineralogists have found from repeated trials, that the mineral usually termed spathic iron, is extremely variable in its degree of fusibility, and that it produces a metal of very different qualities. M. Descostils is of opinion, that the difficult fusibility of some specimens proceeds from the magnesia which enters into their composition, since all the infusible kinds of spathic iron he had analysed, contained this earth; and even when he added a portion of it to fusible specimens, it had the effect of depriving them of this quality. Hence he explains the effect of exposure to air and humidity in facilitating the fusion of these minerals, from sulphuric acid being formed by the decomposition of pyrites, and dissolving the magnesia. M. Hassenfratz, on the contrary, rejects this theory, and contends that he has examined several kinds of infusible spathic iron, which contained no magnesia in their composition;

sition; and he explains the action of air and moisture from their destroying the cohesion of the mineral.

M. Lelièvre, has described a mineral which was also supposed to be spathic iron, and which is found to contain more than one half of oxide of manganese, combined with nearly a third of carbonic acid, and only eight centimes of iron, and two centimes and a half of lime. It may, therefore, be considered as a new species of carbonate of manganese.

The same mineralogist, the reporter proceeds to inform us, has described a stone which he discovered in the Isle of Elba. It contains more than one-half of its weight of oxide of iron, and a little oxide of manganese. The remainder is composed of silica and lime. Its crystalline nucleus is a prism with a rhomboidal base, of an opaque and black colour. Its hardness is but little inferior to that of feldspath, and its specific gravity four times greater than that of distilled water. M. Lelièvre has bestowed on it the appellation of *yenite*.

M. Bavaillon, correspondent of the historical class, having discovered in digging the ground near the ancient city of Neris, hard by Monthicon, some antique pewter vases, M. Mongez, member of the same class, was anxious to ascertain their degree of purity. From an analysis, undertaken at his entreaty by M. Anfraye, inspector-general of the mint, they were found to contain three-tenths and a half of lead. It is well known from the analysis of M. Broust, that such a portion of alloy is attended with no danger.

In our last year's report, we noticed an important application of chemistry to the arts, which consists in rendering common equal to Roman alum for the purpose of dyeing, by freeing it from the small portion of iron which it contains.

Among the different means employed for this purpose, we may mention that adopted by M. Seguin, founded on the different degrees of solubility of pure alum, and of that impregnated with iron. He dissolves sixteen parts of common alum in twenty-four parts of water, leaves them to crystallize, and by this means obtains fourteen parts of alum, equal in purity to that of Roman alum, and two parts nearly equal to that of Liege.

We may apply this process from the beginning, and thus obtain an alum about one-third more valuable.

The same chemist continues his labours on the analysis of vegetable juices.

In the last half-yearly report, he has treated of those which contain no tannin, they have all more or less of the albuminous and bitter principle. In proportion to the abundance of the albumen, their odour is stronger, and the more readily does the juice become subjected to putrefaction. Mushrooms, cruciform and solanaceous plants, are of this kind. M. Seguin has favoured us with some observations respecting the proportions of these two principles, in the twenty-two natural families of plants, and pointed out to us in several of the differences of these proportions in the different parts of the vegetable, and in the same plant at different periods. All these juices, treated with the sulphuric acid, or the muriate of tin, acquire the odour either of roasted pears or apples, or of some fermented liquor, as cyder and beer.

What renders these sort of researches so difficult, arises from the various reactions and combinations which occur between different elementary substances, which are not, however, very numerous in themselves.

Of this we have had new proofs in the memoir of M. Thenard, professor in the French College, respecting nitric ether.

It is well known, that ethers are odorous and combustible liquors, which are obtained by treating alcohol with acids. That, with which we are best acquainted, is sulphuric ether.

From the researches of Messrs. Fourcroy and Vauquelin, we now know the progress of its formation, and all the combinations which take place with it. The theory of nitric ether was less perfect. What they sold for such in the shops was not even a true ether. Nitric ether is composed, as is well known, of azot and oxygen; alcohol, of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. These two liquors therefore contain four elementary substances, and form by their union ten combinations susceptible of separation; namely, much water, much of the gaseous oxide of azot, much ether, a small portion of gaseous oxidule of azot, nitrous gaz, of carbonic acid gaz, of acetic acid, and of a matter which is readily carbonized. A portion of these substances remains in the first vessel where the mixture is made; another portion passes into the recipient, by distillation, and assumes in it a liquid form, while the third remains in a gaseous state.

This last portion is nearly wholly composed of ether, and in order to obtain it separately, it is necessary to pass the gaz through



through a series of flasks subjected to great cold. The ether is separated under the form of a yellow liquid, which must be freed, by means of lime, from the nitrous and acetous acids which it contains, even when it has been deprived of these, they are generated anew by the reaction of its principles, without requiring the contact of air.

M. Thenard concludes from his experiments, that in these operations the oxygen of the acid combines with the hydrogen of the alcohol, and with a small portion of its carbon; from whence results much water, a considerable portion of gaseous oxide of azot, a small portion of acid, and of nitrous gaz, and a little free azot; that the ether is formed from the union of the two principles of the nitric acid, with the dehydrogenized, and slightly decarbonized alcohol, and that the residua of the carbon, the hydrogen, and the oxygen furnish the acetous acid and the carbonaceous matter.

It may easily be conceived, how difficult it must be thus to seize in their most minute details such evanescent actions, and to separate such various combinations which are so easily changed, and reciprocally converted into each other. It is with the most lively regret, M. Cuvier adds, that the limits of his report does not permit him to exhibit a view of the ingenious and delicate processes employed by M. Thenard in these experiments.

M. Cuvier next proceeds to notice the theory of Count Rumford respecting the cause of heat, which he attributes to certain vibrations in the particles of bodies, and not to any particular matter, or to the caloric assumed by the greater part of chemists. It has been objected to this theory that bodies acquire heat when condensed, or in other words as if condensation expressed the caloric contained in them, and which no longer finding room, manifests its escape by its effects. Thus, water and alcohol mingled together lose a fortieth part of their bulk, and acquire several degrees of heat; thus pieces of money come out warm from the mint in which they have undergone compression, &c. &c.

Count Rumford has endeavoured to invalidate these experiments by others which are not less certain, and in which condensation is accompanied, on the contrary, with a diminution of temperature. Thus, solutions of different salts in pure water lose at once a portion of their bulk and heat. It is well known, that salts frequently produce cold during their solution, a phenomenon, which is

explained by the necessity of a solid body absorbing caloric, in order to become fluid. But this explanation does not appear applicable, when a solution is simply diluted with an additional portion of water. It is well known, that steam, when confined in a close vessel, acquires a heat superior to that of boiling water, and Count Rumford long ago discovered an expeditious and frugal method of heating fluids, by the introduction of this vapour in a state of extreme heat.

He has also successfully employed the same method in the manufacture of soap, and succeeded in boiling this substance to a suitable consistence in six hours, while not less than sixty were necessary according to the usual method. The succussions which the heated vapour gives to the mixture of oil and ley, on penetrating into and suddenly condensing it, contribute greatly according to Count Rumford to accelerate the process of saponification.

This intelligent naturalist has likewise succeeded in improving the vessels intended to heat or evaporate liquids, by fixing in their bottoms various tubes which descend into every part of the flame, by which means their surface is increased without any augmentation of their diameter. In this way not only fuel is saved, but likewise the materials of which the vessel is formed, because, by opposing a greater resistance to the action of the heated vapour, they do not require to be of such thickness.

The science of meteorology depends almost wholly on the variable action of heat upon the atmosphere. It is the air differently heated which produces winds by the inequality of its dilatations; and winds carrying vapours into warmer or colder places than those in which they are formed, occasion their more complete dissolution, or their more or less sudden precipitation, or in other words, fine or rainy weather.

M. Dupont de Nemours, member of the historical class, has presented upon this subject some reflections which clearly shew the inutility of all attempts to predict these phenomena from analogy and the experience of the past.

Thus the zone of the most direct heat, namely that with the different points of which the sun corresponds vertically in the course of a year, is never precisely the same on the earth, not only two years successively, but during an infinity of ages, since the precession of the equinoxes, which only brings them back to the same points after more than twenty-six thousand

sand years, and the variations in the obliquity of the ecliptic, the period of which is still slower, contributes to produce variations in this zone; and supposing even that we had observations equally ancient, it would still be necessary to render them applicable, that the surface of the earth, the seas, and the mountains, which are not less essential elements of this phenomenon, should not have changed during this interval.

M. Dupont admits that electricity also

contributes to produce variations in the weather, in consequence of forming water by the combustion of hydrogen gas. But though at present it appears established that this gas exists not in the space where storms originate, yet M. Dupont supposes that it is brought thither, from the highest regions during the prevalence of tempests, the violence of which disturbs the regular order of the atmospheric strata.

## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

**EARL STANHOPE'S (LONDON), for certain Improvements respecting the Form, Construction, and Manner of Building and fitting out Ships, &c. for the Purpose of Navigation, and diminishing the Danger occasioned by Submarine Bombs, Carcasses or Explosions.**

**I**N the first place, the object of my said invention (says his lordship) is to construct ships and vessels which, as far as it is in the nature of things possible, shall unite the maximum of advantages with the minimum of disadvantages, and especially with respect to the following, amongst other, important properties; viz. That ships and vessels constructed agreeably to my said invention, shall be capable of sailing very fast, on every point on which ships in general usually sail; and shall likewise (when properly rigged) be capable of sailing very near the wind, and of weathering most admirably. That ships and vessels constructed agreeably to my said invention shall ride very easy at anchor, shall be uncommonly lively in a rough sea, and also in a head sea; and shall be what is technically called excellent sea-boats. That ships and vessels constructed agreeably to my said invention shall have the valuable property of drawing much less water than is usual for such ships or vessels as are of the same number of tons respectively, and as are at the same time good sea-boats. It is a very important fact that the resistance of water increases gradually and regularly as the depth of the water increases, although in a less rapid ratio. So that the minimum of resistance to the progressive motion of ships and vessels cannot be obtained, except upon the principle of their being so constructed as not to descend into that part of the fluid where the unalterable law respecting

fluids would render the resistance so much more considerable than at a more moderate depth. To construct ships and vessels of a small draught of water, with the maximum of advantages, is a high and important problem, which never has been solved, to the best of my knowledge or belief, by any other person; but which I have endeavoured to solve, and I trust successfully. When the draught of water is unnecessarily great, it is highly disadvantageous in an immense variety of respects. The object of my said invention is also that ships and vessels constructed agreeably thereto shall have the excellent property of making less lee-way than other ships or vessels of the same draught of water; and shall have the lateral resistance to the lee-way more mechanically and more advantageously applied than in any other ships or vessels of any draught of water whatsoever; and shall moreover have the advantage of not being made to heel by means of such lateral resistance, as, in certain situations, is the case when keels are used, which, from their nature, are always unscientifically placed too much below the centre of gravity of the ship or vessel. That ships and vessels constructed agreeably to my said invention shall, notwithstanding their comparatively small draught of water, have sufficient stability to carry proper sail: and that they shall roll and pitch less than ships or vessels of the common construction. That ships and vessels constructed agreeably to my said invention shall be capable of keeping a true and steady course: and shall be capable of being, at pleasure, turned readily and rapidly out of their course, by means of the rudder, or by means of the gills herein after mentioned to be used for that purpose; and shall also be capable of coming



ing about well in stays. And that ships and vessels constructed agreeably to my said invention (if properly rigged) shall, when sailing near the wind, be capable of having their long axis kept in, or nearer to, the intended course, than has ever yet been accomplished by any other method whatsoever. His lordship next describes certain parts called gills. A gill is the reverse of a rudder. A rudder, whether of the common sort or of the equipollent species, is a thick instrument (generally of wood) that works on an axis which is vertical, or nearly vertical. Whereas, a gill is a thin plate of stiff metal (that need not exceed three-eighths of an inch in thickness) and that works on an axis which is horizontal or nearly so. A gill might also be made of wood, or of any other strong substance; but metal is far preferable to wood for that purpose. That common sort of cast metal, which by many of the founders is called "strong metal," and which is composed of ten parts of pure copper and of one part of grain-tin, when cast flat, clean, and perfect, will (amongst others) be very excellent for casting gills; as various experiments made by me, with that metal, for these last twenty years, fully convince me. The gills may also be made of wrought metal, or of wrought metal combined with cast, or of a combination of metals, or of any combination of strong substances. It will be proper to make the lower edge, and also the fore and aft edges of the gills, sharp, in order to diminish their resistance through the water, when down, or open. Gills similarly or otherwise situated, may be placed on the opposite side of the same ship or vessel at the head end, and on both sides at the stern end also. I can apply, to a ship or vessel, (in the same ship-planes or in any other, fewer, or more ship-planes), one set or tier of gills only, or two or more, as circumstances may require. And I can open or shut any one or more of the gills, as I find it expedient. I applied a small number of gills to a small vessel of mine, both at the head and stern, many years ago, with great success; but I herein describe the true scientific method of producing a most admirable combined effect, which I believe to be without a parallel in the history of navigation. The head gills are of the most importance. But the stern gills, particularly when acting in proper combination with the head gills, are likewise highly useful. Head gills, or stern

gills, or head and stern gills conjointly, may be used, either with the rudder, or without it; and also as substitutes for the rudder, in case it should ever happen to be lost, or rendered unserviceable. The head gills, in particular, are admirably calculated to assist a ship or vessel to weather well; and to put her head about rapidly, in critical situations, where no time can safely be lost. The larboard head gills may also be made to act in conjunction with the larboard stern gills, for putting a ship or vessel about. And the starboard head gills may likewise be made to act in conjunction with the starboard stern gills, to produce a similar effect. The gills may moreover be used cross-fashion; that is to say, the larboard head gills may be used in conjunction with the starboard stern gills; and the starboard head gills may be used in conjunction with the larboard stern gills. A parallel motion, sideways, may be given to the ship or vessel, by either of those two last mentioned methods; by which means, a ship or vessel may be made to weather incomparably; and, in certain confined situations, might be saved, when otherwise she might perhaps be wrecked. By means of the very advantageous parallel motion mentioned above, a ship or vessel constructed agreeably to my said invention, instead of making lee-way, might, on the contrary be made to go up towards the wind, and to make wind-way, if I may be allowed that expression. In certain cases, when the ship or vessel might otherwise become quite ungovernable, from the loss of a part of her masts and rigging, or other cause, I can use the gills in proper combination, in order to assist in preventing her from sheering in that very dangerous manner, which, without such beneficial assistance, she might do. And this might preserve the ship or vessel from destruction, when otherwise she might be lost; especially if she were to be, in such distress, on some dangerous lee-shore. Each gill may be made about two feet square, or of any other proper size. Each gill should have a pair of strong hinges, or of external or internal pivots, at its upper side, by which it is to be connected to the side of the ship or vessel. His lordship now shews the method of working the gills, and then adds: Thirdly, the nature of my said invention consists in a new form and construction of ships and vessels, and in a new and scientific combination of

of proper horizontal and vertical ship-lines, as described above, or founded on the same principles. And my said invention consists also in a new method of rendering a ship or vessel (when properly rigged) capable of sailing uncommonly near the wind, and of weathering in a manner superior to any other ever yet practised. And this I propose to accomplish, by means similar to those above described, or to some of them, and to be used to the extent necessary to produce the very desirable effect above mentioned. And the proper mode of accomplishing this grand object last mentioned, is by means of the very extensive head and stern ship-planes, contrived by me, and placed, with respect to the other parts of the ship or vessel, in a proper situation and direction, as described above. And it is a circumstance peculiarly fortunate, that the very form and construction which I have invented, and which I have discovered to be the most advantageous for ships and vessels, supposing that the gills invented by me be used, is likewise the exact form and construction which is the most scientific and the very best for ships and vessels, exclusive of the use of gills. And all such ships and vessels as shall be constructed agreeably to my said invention, I shall term "Stanhope Weatherers," in order to distinguish them from all ships and vessels built upon any other principles of naval architecture whatsoever.

A Stanhope weatherer is said by the inventor, to be particularly well calculated to counteract or diminish the danger of submarine explosions, on account of her various and remarkable combined properties, arising from her form, her small draught of water, her general and also local strength, and her various rooms, cabin, and chambers.

*Observations.*—We have been more particular in the description of this invention, as we have seen persons who witnessed some of the noble lord's experiments, and according to their reports the improvements in the art of ship-building are of considerable importance. It may, however, be doubted, whether sailors, who, except by their own commanders, are not the most manageable of all human beings, can be induced to give the invention fair play. Lord Stanhope has printed upon the stereotype plan, and with one of his own presses, the specification for distribution among his friends, and from one of these copies, the foregoing account is taken,

MR. JAMES BRADLEY'S, (SOUTHWARE),  
for a new Kind of Iron Bar to be used  
in Fire-places for Boilers, Furnaces,  
Hot-houses, and any other Fire-place  
where Bars are used.

This invention consists in making the bars hollow instead of solid, and leaving them open from one end to the other, so that the air may pass through them. Care must be taken in placing these bars in the fire-place, so that the air may have free entrance and exit at both ends, by which means they will be kept cooler than solid bars, and will not, like them, be subject to be burnt and wasted from violent heat. The advantage of making furnace bars hollow, and giving the air a free passage through them is considerable; for, independently of their being capable, by this means, of enduring a greater degree of heat than solid ones without injury, they will last longer, will in a great degree prevent the coals from burning to clinkers, and may be afforded for the same, or perhaps a less cost, even in the first instance.

MR. JOHN NORTON'S, (FETTER-LANE),  
for a new invented Pump.

By means of this pump a continued or uninterrupted stream is produced by placing the piston or plunger, worked in a new and peculiar manner, (if the barrel be fixed horizontally) between four apertures, two of which furnish the water, or other liquid, from the sucking barrel into the working barrel, and the other two conveying the same away into the delivering pipe. The peculiarity of the mode of working this piston is to make it raise the water or other liquid alternately through each of the apertures connected with the suction-pipe, and to force it alternately through each of the apertures connected with the delivering-pipe, whence it issues in a continued or interrupted stream.

MR. ROBERT JOHN STANLEY'S, (GAINSBOROUGH), for a Method of Tanning without the Use or Application of Bark or Mineral Astringents.

This method of tanning does not differ from that used by tanners in general, except in the saving of time and expense, and the preparation of the astringent liquor. The hides and skins previously to their being put into the liquor are plunged into a preparation of bran and water, where they remain two days. The astringent liquor is composed of seventeen gallons of water, half a pound of Aleppo galls, five pounds of tormentil



or septfoil root, and an ounce and a half of Bengal catechu. The galls, &c. are to be finely powdered, and boiled in the water a certain time, and when cool, the skins are to be put in and handled frequently during the first three days; afterwards to remain two or three days; then to be handled two, three, or more times in one day, and afterwards to remain

undisturbed for twenty-five days, and then they are ready for the currier. The method of tanning hides is the same in principle, but it requires a longer process.

The observation of the Patentee is that the improved method of tanning will be found to produce a saving of 50 per cent. in money, and at least two months in time.

## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN DECEMBER.

\* *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Work (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE*

### AGRICULTURE.

**ESSAYS** on the Natural History and Origin of Peat Moss, the Means of Improving it as a Soil, and other Economical Purposes, by the Rev. Robert Rennie. 5s. 8vo. bound.

### BIOGRAPHY.

The Remains of Henry Kirk White, of Nottingham, with an Account of his Life. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s. bound.

History of the Female Sex; translated from the German of C. Meiners, by F. Shoberl, 4 vols. 30s. bound.

Characteristic Anecdotes of Men of Learning and Genius, Natives of Great Britain and Ireland, during the last three centuries. 10s. 6d. boards.

### BOTANY.

An Introduction to Physiological and Systematical Botany, by J. E. Smith. 14s.

### DRAMA.

Faulkener, a Tragedy, by W. Godwin. 2s. 6d.

Ella Rosenberg, a Melo Drama, by James Kenney, esq. 2s.

Two Faces under a Hood, a Comic Opera, in Two Acts, by T. Dibdin. 2s. 6d.

### EDUCATION.

The Academic Orator, consisting of a Diversity of Oratorical Selections, appertaining to every Class of Public Orations, for the Use of Schools and Academies, to which is prefixed a Dissertation on Oratorical Pronunciation or Action, by J. H. Rice. 5s. bound.

Questiones Græcæ; or, Questions Adapted to the Eton Greek Grammar, by the Rev. I. Simpson. 2s. bound.

### LAW.

Reports of Cases on Appeal, from Scotland, decided in the House of Peers. vol. 1st. Containing the Period from the Union in 1707, to the Commencement of the Reign of George II. by David Robertson. royal 8vo. 25s. bound.

The Trial of J. Ratford, one of the British Seamen who were taken out of the American Frigate, Chesapeake, when searched by the Leopard; in which the Grounds of the pre-

sent Dispute between Great Britain and America are seen in the Clearest and most Authentic Manner. 1s.

### MILITARY.

An Account of the Siege, Bombardment, and Capitulation of Copenhagen, by F. L. Sommer, to which is affixed a Danish Admonition upon the Author's Narrative, and a List of the Danish Ships. 1s.

A Narrative of the Expedition to, and Storming of Buenos Ayres, by the British Army, commanded by Lieutenant General White-locke; by an Officer. 1s. 6d.

An Authentic Narrative of the Proceedings of the Expedition under the Command of Brigadier-General Crauford, until its Arrival at Monte Video, with an Account of the Operations against Buenos Ayres, under the Command of Lieutenant-General White-locke. 10s. 8vo. bound.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Animadversions on an Admonitory Epistle to the Rev. Rowland Hill, by J. Ball. 8vo. 1s.

An Address to the Chairman of the East-India Company, occasioned by Mr. Twining's Letter to that Gentleman, on the Dangers of interfering in the Religious Opinions of the Natives of India, by John Owen. 1s. 6d.

A Letter, addressed to the Gentlemen of the British Museum, by the Author of the Dissertations on the Alexandrian Sarcophagus. 4to. 1s. 6d.

The Miss-led General, a Serio, Comic, Satiric, Mock, Heroic Romance, by the Author of the Rising Sun. 7s. bound.

The Laundress' Check Book, or Complete Family Washing-Book, for keeping a regular Account of Linen, &c. given out to Wash, Iron, or Mangle. 1s. 3d. sewed.

### NATURAL HISTORY.

Zoological Anecdotes, or, Authentic and Interesting Facts, relative to the Lives, Manners, and Economy of the Brute Creation, both in their Natural and Domesticated State.

Ornithologia

Ornithologia Curiosa, or the Wonders of the Feathered Creation, by J. Taylor. 2s. 6d.

## NOVELS.

Christina, or, Memoirs of a German Princess. 2 vols. 9s.

The Sorrows of Gustavus, or the History of a Young Swede, by the Baroness Crudner. 2 vols. 10s.

Memoirs of Female Philosophers. 2 vols. 10s.

The Duke of Lauzun, an Historical Romance, replete with Anecdotes of the Court of Louis XIV. by Madame de Genlis.

Romance of the Appenines. 2 vols. 9s.

The Imaginary Adulteress. 2 vols. 8s.

A Summer at Weymouth, or the Star of Fashion. 3 vols. 15s.

Ludovico's Tale, or the Black Banner of Castle Douglas, by A. A. Stewart. 4 vols. 20s.

The Fatal Vow, or S. Michael's Monastery, a Romance, by F. Lathom. 2 vols. 9s. bound.

## POETRY.

Metrical Legends, and other Poems, by Charles Kirkpatrick Sharp, esq. 8vo. 5s. bound.

The Resurrection, a Poem, by John Stewart, esq. fol. 8vo. 7s. bound.

Descriptive Poetry, being a selection from modern Authors, chiefly having Reference to Natural History. 3s. boards, 12mo.

## POLITICS.

Remarks on the Injustice and Impolicy of our late Attack upon Denmark. 2s. 6d.

Cursory Remarks on the Propriety and Safety of Negotiating Peace with France, by a Freeholder of the County of Fife. 1s.

A Refutation of the Charge brought against the Marquis Wellesly, on Account of his Conduct to the Nabob of Oude, from authentic Documents, by J. Bland. 3s. 6d.

## THEOLOGY.

A Letter to G. Sharp, respecting his Remarks on the two last Petitions in the Lord's Prayer, from a Country Clergyman. 1s.

Scriptural, and New Mode of Attack, wherein Infant Church Membership, and Infant Baptism, are Anatomized and Renounced, by J. Harm. 1s.

A Sermon, preached in the Old Meeting, Kidderminster, September 27, on the Nature, Evil, and Cure of Selfishness, by S. Bradley. 1s.

The Anniversary Sermon of the Royal

Humane Society, preached on the 13th of April, at St. Ann's Church, Soho; by the Rev. Richard Yates. 1s. 6d.

Remarks on a recent Hypothesis, respecting the Origin of Moral Evil, in a Series of Letters to the Rev. Dr. Williams, by W. Bennett. 2s. 6d.

Sermons on Various Subjects and Occasions, by the Rev. John Nance. 8vo. 6s. boards.

A Sermon, preached in Lambeth Chapel, on the 4th of October, 1807, at the Consecration of the Right Rev. John Luxmore, D. D. Bishop of Bristol.

The Incarnation of the Son of God, by the Rev. J. Mildrum. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Popery Irreconcilable. 1s.

Address to Protestant Dissenters, recommending Sitting to Sing. 6d.

A Collection of Moral and Religious Anecdotes, on a Pack of Conversation-Cards. 1s. 6d.

The Voice of Truth, or Proofs of the Divine Origin of Scripture, by Anne Fry. 2s.

A Collection of Evidences for the Divinity of Our Lord Jesus Christ, by the Rev. A. Preston. 2s. 6d.

A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of St. John, Margate, in the Isle of Thanet, August 30, for the General Sea-Bathing Infirmary at Margate, by the Rev. James Plumbtree. 1s.

Thoughts on a General and Explicit Union of the Congregational Churches, occasioned by an Address from the London Committee, to the Ministers and Churches of the Congregational Order; in a Letter to the Gentlemen of that Committee, by a Friend to the Union. Price 1s.

Perfect Union with the Established Church of England, recommended in a Sermon preached before the Archdeacon of Wilts, in the Parish Church of St. Peters', Marlborough, August 11, 1807, by Charles Francis. 1s.

A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of St. George, Hanover-square, on its being re-opened for Divine Service, on Sunday, November 22, 1807, by the Rev. Robert Hodgson. 1s. 6d.

## TOPOGRAPHY.

An Historical and Descriptive Account of Lancaster. 5s.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*The Overture, Airs, Duets, &c. in the Opera of Two Faces under a Hood, composed by W. Shield, esq. and performed with universal applause at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden. 15s.*

THE music of this Opera, though not perhaps qualified to rival the former dramatic productions of this justly admired composer, possesses much of that native feature of excellence with

which he has so often pleased and delighted us; and which has certainly formed not only the main, but the whole support of the piece. The familiar and humorous airs are easy and natural in their style, and the more elaborate compositions are for the most part, elegant and spirited. In the melodies written for Mrs. Dickons, we find some happy examples of the true *bravura*; and think that Mr.



Mr. Shield's imaginations in those instances may be said to vie with that distinguished performer's florid and striking powers of execution. Taken in the aggregate, the music of *Two Faces under a Hood*, certainly comes forward with considerable claims to our commendation, and will, we doubt not, by its sale, well remunerate\* the purchasers of the copy-right.

*Twelve original English Glees, for Three, Four, and Five Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, or Harp. Composed and Dedicated to F. Bianchi, esq. by his Pupil, Henry Bishop. 1l. 5s.*

These glees, the elegant poetry of which is selected from the works of Gray, Shenstone, Moore, Sheridan, and other authors of celebrity, are strong evidences of Mr. Bishop's genius and science. The various subjects of the words are judiciously treated, and the melodies and combinations are in every instance far above mediocrity. The accompaniment for the piano-forte is arranged in a manner the most convenient for those practitioners whose progress has not yet qualified them for encountering extraordinary difficulties, and cannot but tend to generalize the utility of the work.

*Harmonia Elegia, for the Piano-forte, on the Death of H. R. H. the Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia. Composed and Dedicated to his Highness the Prince Von Lobkowitz, by J. L. Dussek, esq. 5s.*

This elegy, which is given in the form of a piano-forte sonata, and the copy-right of which the composer formally transfers to his sister, Madam Cianchetti, by a paragraph in the title-page, is replete with science, and exhibits very enlarged powers of fancy. The *Legatissimo* movement, in *tempo vivace*, forms a fine and happily-judged contrast to the general *dolor* of the piece; and the whole is conceived in a style highly worthy of the well-known talents of the composer.

*A Fourth Troop for a Full Band of Military Instruments, with an Adaptation for the Piano-forte. Composed and Inscribed to W. Watson, esq. by George Guest, of Wisbech. 2s. 6d.*

This Troop is composed in a style perfectly military, and does credit to Mr. Guest's imagination and knowledge of effect. The adaptation of the piece for the piano-forte will greatly serve to generalize its use, and to promote that sale to which, by its merits, we think it entitled.

*The Battle of Copenhagen, a grand characteristic Sonata, arranged for the Piano-forte, and dedicated to Lord Cathcart. 5s.*

This piece is to be classed with those numerous sieges and battle-pieces to which the popularity of the *Battle of Prague* has given birth. If the *Battle of Copenhagen* does not equal that celebrated production in its truth and force of colouring, still it must be allowed to possess much variety and relief of effect, and to impress the hearer with a strong idea of the scene it is meant to depict.

*Air "J'ai vu Lise" et un Rondo. Composés et arrangés pour le Piano-forte, avec Accompagnements du Deux Violons, d'une Flûte, et d'une et Bassa, et dédiés à l'honorable Mademoiselle Lake, par Von Esch, Esq. 5s.*

Mr. Von Esch has arranged this little air with much taste and address; and the subject of the rondo is sprightly and attractive. Wherever Mr. V. E. introduces the *minor* of the original key, we think he is remarkably successful; never failing to produce that variety and relief which always ought to be the prominent object of the composer, because it never fails to enhance the general effect.

*"Lang syne beside the Worland Burn;" a Scottish Ballad, written by Mr. Robert Tannahill, and set to Music, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by J. Ross, Esq. of Aberdeen. 1s.*

The simplicity and natural ease of this little ballad pleases us greatly. Mr. Ross certainly possesses much felicity in these engaging and interesting trifles, and hits off the "Scottish style of Song" with a kind of *native* talent.

*"Say, Why that deep and frequent Sigh?" a favourite Ballad composed by Samuel Poole. 1s.*

The melody of this ballad, though not destitute of merit, is, we must say, deficient in unity and in character: the expression is consequently weak or false, and the effect dull or unappropriate. The accompaniment for the harp or piano-forte is arranged with judgment, and certainly constitutes no inconsiderable recommendation.

*"Pretty Blue-eyed Mary," a celebrated Ballad sung by Mrs. Bland with the greatest Applause. The Words by Mr. Upton, the Music by Mr. Sanderson. 1s.*

The melody of this little ballad is conceived in a style remarkably well suited to the cast of the words, and produces all the pleasantry and hilarity of effect intended by the poet.

"A blooming

\* Messrs. Clementi and Co.  
MONTHLY MAG. NO. 165.

"*A Blooming Flower*," a favourite Song, sung with universal Applause by Mr. Inledon. Composed by J. Mazzinghi, Esq. 1s. 6d.

This is a beautiful air; perfectly appropriate to the subject of the poetry, and remarkably elegant in the turn of its passages. The effect of the whole cannot fail to attract the most favourable notice, and to secure an extensive circulation.

"*Offspring fair of Love divine*," a Canzonet, sung by Mr. Bourk at the Bath Concerts. Composed by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

This is a pleasing little song. The melody is smooth and easy, and the expres-

sion just and natural. Something more, perhaps, might have been made of the accompaniment, which simply consists of a repetition of the notes of the melody.

"*When Hopes endear the Lover's Chain*," a Canzonet, with an Accompaniment for the Piano forte. Composed and inscribed to Samuel Wesley, Esq. by Joseph Major. 1s.

This little effort of Mr. Major's talents is of a respectable description; and, both for its melody and accompaniment, will not fail to be approved by the generality of hearers.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

\* \* Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

THE great national Work of the Agricultural Surveys of the kingdom is proceeding under the direction of the Board of Agriculture, with all the dispatch that is consonant with accuracy. Mr. VANCOUVER'S Survey of Devonshire has recently appeared, and the same able observer is now engaged in the Survey of Hampshire. Dr. ROBERTSON'S Survey of Invernesshire, the Rev. ARTHUR YOUNG'S Survey of Sussex, and Mr. HOLLAND'S Survey of Cheshire, are just finished at press, and will appear in January, completing twenty-five counties, and containing a body of agricultural, commercial, economical and statistical information relative to the United Kingdom which is no where else to be met with.

Mr. PRICE, of APPLEDORE, has just completed an original work on Sheep-Feeding, as practised in Romney Marshes, in which he is himself a well known and much respected proprietor and experimentalist. The work has been read in manuscript by the president and secretary of the Board of Agriculture, and is recommended by them as a master-piece on this important branch of Agriculture.

Professor DAVY has lately given to the Royal Society, in reading the Bakerian Lecture, an account of his important discoveries relating to the decomposition or analysis of the Fixed Alkalis. Excepting Galvanism, nothing of greater consequence in chemical science has taken place since the discoveries of Priestley and Cavendish. Mr. Davy in the Bakerian Lecture of last year, on the Agencies of Electricity, suggested the probability, that other bodies,

not then enumerated, might be decomposed by means of that fluid. Since then by several powerful Galvanic troughs, consisting of one hundred pairs of plates of six inches square, and one hundred and fifty pairs of four inches square, he has succeeded in decomposing potash and soda. This was effected by placing moistened potash or soda on a plate of platina, and exposing it to the Galvanic circle. Oxygen was disengaged, and these alkalis were reduced to their primitive base, a peculiar and highly inflammable matter, which assumes the form and appearance of small globules of mercury. The globules are lighter than any other fluid as they swim in distilled naphtha. The base of potash is of a specific gravity as six to ten of water. At the freezing point these globules are hard and brittle, and when broken and examined with a microscope they present a number of facettes with the appearance of crystallization: at 40° of Fahrenheit they are soft, and can scarcely be distinguished from globules of quicksilver; at 60° they are fluid and at 100° volatile. When exposed to the atmosphere, they rapidly imbibe oxygen, and re-assume their alkaline character. In distilled naphtha they may be kept four or five days; but if exposed either to the atmosphere, or to oxygen gas, they almost instantly become incrustated with a coat of regenerated alkali: this incrustation can be removed, and the reduced globule will remain in naphtha, or separated from all contact with oxygen as before; the naphtha forming a thin film round the globule, and excluding the contact of oxygen. In some experiments on these



these newly discovered bodies, Mr. Davy took one part of the base of alkali, and two of mercury, estimated by bulk; or about one part of the base to 48 of mercury by weight, and formed an amalgam, which when applied in the circle of a Galvanic battery, which produced intense heat, to iron, silver, gold, or platina, immediately dissolved these, and converted them into oxides, in which process alkali was regenerated. Glass, as well as all other metallic bodies, was also dissolved by the application of this substance; the base of the alkali seizing the oxygen of the manganese and of the minium, potash was regenerated. One of these globules placed on a piece of ice, dissolved it, and burnt with a bright flame giving out an intense heat. Potash was found in the product of the dissolved ice. Nearly the same effects followed when a globule was thrown into water; in both cases a great quantity of hydrogen gas was rapidly liberated. When laid on a piece of moistened turmeric paper, the globule seemed instantly to acquire an intense heat; but so rapid was its movement in quest of the moisture, that no part of the paper was burnt, only an intense deep red stain marked the course it followed, and showed a reproduction of alkali. The specific gravity of the base of soda is as 7 to 10 of water, and is fixed in a temperature of about  $150^{\circ}$ , and fluid at  $180^{\circ}$ . Mr. Davy next tried its effects on the phosphats, phosphurets, and the greater part of the salts of the first and second degree of oxydizement, all of which it decomposed, seizing their oxygen, and re-assuming its alkaline qualities. The specific quality of this amalgam, after a number of experiments, was found, by means of a mixture of oil of sassafras with distilled naphtha, in which a globule remained either buoyant at top, or quiescent at bottom, in a fluid weighing as nine to ten of water. A great variety of experiments were made to ascertain the difference of the base of potash from that of soda; and from the medium taken of numerous analytical, and of nine synthetical, experiments, it appeared that 100 parts of potash, contain 15 oxygen, and 85 of inflammable base, and that the same quantity of soda contains 20 oxygen, and 80 base. On an examination of the volatile alkali, which chemists led by systematic theory have rather hastily taken for granted that it consists merely of hydrogen and nitrogen, Mr. Davy, after great number of complex experiments, which

ne was assisted by Messrs. Pepys and Allen, ascertained that oxygen is also an essential ingredient in ammonia, 100 grains of the latter yielding 20 of the former: but this result depended too much on eudiometrical calculation to be received as an established fact. Mr. Davy on making some general observations on the series of *new facts* here disclosed, related some miscellaneous experiments on the muriatic and fluoric acids, all of which tended to prove that oxygen is one of their constituent principles. The earths of barytes and strontites, as being most analogous to the alkalis, were likewise examined, and both yielded considerable quantities of oxygen. Mr. Davy concluded by remarking the impropriety of limiting the term oxygen to a specific character, as opposed to that of alkali, observed the necessity of improving the nomenclature in consequence of the *new facts* now discovered, and the influence of this "metallary base as it might be called" on other bodies; and suggested the importance and extent of the new field these facts opened to geology, as likely to lead to numerous discoveries relative to the formation of various stones, strata, and mountains.

We state with much satisfaction that the Gas Lights which have been so ridiculously puffed and vulgarly advertised in the public papers for several years past, have been proved to answer the promised purpose. Part of the south side of Pall-Mall has for a few weeks been lighted with the Gas, and the effect is beyond all dispute infinitely superior to the old method of lighting our streets. One branch of the lamps illuminated with gas affords a greater intensity of light than twenty common lamps lighted with oil. The light itself is beautifully white and brilliant, and the lamp emits neither smoke nor smell. In a word, we can justly say, that every person who has viewed this first public application of the gas lights, has been delighted by the anticipation of seeing our streets and public buildings illuminated in this simple, cheap, and brilliant manner.

The Surrey Institution for the Diffusion of Literature and Science, has entered upon the elegant and spacious premises lately occupied by the Leverian Museum, near Blackfriars-bridge; and a Reading Room, for the accommodation of Subscribers, will be opened in a short time. We have singular satisfaction in being able to state that the seven hundred proprie-

tary shares have been taken, and that all the parts of the plan will consequently be completed before the next winter.

Mr. G. DYER, is preparing for the press, a poem in four books, entitled *Poetics*, accompanied with Notes.

Mr. PITMAN, late of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, and now of Hackney-school, has in the press a volume of Selections from the rarer Latin Classics, for the Use of the upper Forms in Schools. The object of the work is to supersede the use of Martial, whose best epigrams it will include, and to introduce boys to the beauties of Lucretius, Catullus, and other authors, who on account of their occasional indecencies have been wholly banished from scholastic reading. A selection of the best notes, and biographical and critical remarks on each author, will conclude the volume.

An impartial and authentic History of the British Campaigns on the Rio de la Plata is preparing for the press, by Captain ROCHE, of the 17th light dragoons, and major of brigade to the forces. This work will not be strictly confined to military events, but will comprize an account of the country in every point of view, and is to be accompanied with maps, plans, &c.

Mr. BINGLEY has nearly ready for publication two small volumes, consisting of maxims and rules of religious and moral conduct, taken from the Sacred Writings, entitled, *The Economy of a Christian Life.* The passages are arranged under appropriate heads, accompanied by short explanatory notes; and the work is professedly adapted to Christians of every denomination.

Dr. REID's Introductory Lecture to his next Course on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, will be given on Wednesday, the 18th of January, at eight o'clock in the evening, at his house, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square; at which place the ensuing Lectures, will be delivered at ten o'clock in the morning, of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until the conclusion of the Course, which will last three months.

Dr. CLARKE, and Mr. CLARKE's Lectures on Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, will begin on Friday, January 22d. The Lectures are read every day at the house of Mr. Clarke, No. 10, Upper John-street, Golden-square, from a quarter past ten o'clock in the morning till a quarter past eleven, for the convenience of students attending the hospitals.

A Novel in three volumes, by the 'Citizen of the World,' will make its appearance in a few weeks.

A Series of Letters, by Mr. J. GILBERT, addressed to the Rev. William Bennet, in Reply to his Remarks on a recent Hypothesis respecting the Origin of Moral Evil, will be published in a few weeks.

Dr. GLASSE, is about to publish a fifth edition of, *The Magistrates Assistant*, continued to the present time; and also, a fifth Edition of, *The Duty of Constables; The Duty of Overseers of the Poor; The Duty of Surveyors of the Highways.*

The Biographical Index to the present House of Commons, is in the press, and will be published before the meeting of parliament. It contains in general, an account of all the knights, burgesses and citizens; their birth, education, and connexions; together with their political characters; an analysis of their speeches, and a statement of the manner in which they have voted on all great political occasions.

Dr. JAMIESON's Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language, will be published in a few weeks. This work is the fruit of many years labour and research; and will be acceptable not only to the Scottish, but to the English antiquary; as containing elucidations of many antient words and phrases common to both languages.

Mr. JONES, author of a Grammar of the Greek Language, has lately devoted considerable time and attention towards compiling a Greek and English Lexicon. Having employed himself in studying the Oriental languages, he has explored the Greek roots, and his object is to trace them from their primary to their secondary senses, and by this method reduce the explanation of terms the most complicated to a comparatively short compass. He will in the course of the winter publish a Dissertation on the Origin and Properties of the Greek Tongue, with Specimens of the Plan pursued in the Construction of his Lexicon.

Mr. MIDDLETON's Work on the Doctrine of the Greek Article, as applied to the Criticism and the Illustration of the New Testament, will shortly be published in one volume octavo.

Mr. FRANCIS LEE, proposes to publish in a regular series, Translations in Poetry and Prose of the Greek Authors on Morals, History, Chronology, Geography, and the liberal Arts and Sciences in general, with select notes, corrections, prefaces, lives, illustrations, &c. This work is estimated to make twenty closely printed octavo volumes.



MISS BETHAM, has in the press a volume of poems, which will be published in the course of next month.

Mr. DORCE will shortly publish a work entitled, *Illustrations of Shakspeare and Ancient Manners*, in two volumes octavo, which will be embellished with several curious plates.

Dr. SHAW has just put to press the *Natural History of Birds*, in continuation of his *General Zoology*.

Mr. DONOVAN will complete his *History of British Fishes* in the course of the present month.

Mr. FINLAY's *Collection of Historical and Romantic Ballads*, in two volumes octavo, are nearly ready for publication; the greater number of which have never been before published. Some Remarks on the early State of Romantic Composition in Scotland will be prefixed.

The Rev. W. AGUTTER, A.M. chaplain to the Asylum for Female Orphans, has a volume of Sermons in the press, several of which were preached before the university of Oxford.

The Rev. ROBERT RENNIE of Kilsyth, has in the press, *Essays on the Natural History of Peatmoss*, the particular qualities of the substance, the means of improving it as a soil, the method of converting it into manure, and other economical purposes to which it may be applied.

Mr. J. L. BOND, architect, proposes to publish a Translation of the Latin work of Vitruvius, as soon as the necessary plates can be engraved to accompany it. These plates will be different in their subjects and manner of treatment from any that have appeared, either in this country or on the continent, as explanatory of the text of the author. The work will form one handsome volume in quarto, and will be illustrated by a great number of historical, critical, and descriptive notes.

Dr. RICHARD REECE, will shortly publish in one large volume, royal octavo, a *Practical Dictionary of Domestic Medicine*, exhibiting a comprehensive view of the late important discoveries relative to the causes, treatment, and prevention of diseases, and a popular description of the subjects of anatomy, botany, chemistry, dietetics, pharmacy, physiology, surgery, midwifery, &c. The whole comprising a regular view of the present improved state of medical science, divested of all technical obscurities.

Mr. ROBERTSON BUCHANAN of Glasgow, civil engineer, in a recent Essay on the Warming of Cotton Mills and other

*Buildings by Steam*, states that one cubic foot of boiler will heat about 2000 cubic feet of space in a cotton mill to the temperature of from 70 to 80 degrees of Fahrenheit; that 25 cubic feet in a steam engine boiler are equal to what is called a one-horse power, and that such a boiler would be capable of heating 50,000 cubic feet of space, and in that proportion for every additional horse-power; that the fuel necessary for heating the boiler is equal to about fourteen pounds per hour of good Newcastle coal for each horse-power; that the quantity of steam which a boiler will produce depends much more on the surface applied to the fire than on its cubical contents; that it requires 8 feet surface of boiler to be exposed to the fire to boil off 1 cubic foot of water per hour, and that a bushel, or eighty-four pounds of Newcastle coal, so applied will boil off from 8 to 12 cubic feet; that one superficial foot of exterior surface of steam pipe, will warm 200 cubic feet of space; that pipes constructed of cast iron are preferable to those made of tin plate or copper for conducting steam, and that this arises more from the colour and nature of the surface than of the substance, for tin-plate painted black increased the heat given out considerably. The effect of steam in producing expansion being such that a copper pipe 160 feet long, was two inches longer when filled with steam, than when cool, and that in practice the expansion of steam-pipes of cast iron may be taken at about one tenth of an inch in ten feet of length.

#### AUSTRIA.

The Baron de Lichtenstein has lately published at Vienna a statistiscal account of the Austrian Dominions, in which he states the population to amount to 24,900,000 persons; of whom 6,400,000 are Germans, 13,000,000 Slavonians, 3,400,000 Hungarians, and the remainder 2,100,000 is composed of people of various nations. The greater part of this population is composed of catholics; about 2,000,000 are of the Greek persuasion, and about the same number of the reformed Greek church; more than 1,000,000 are Protestants, and 530,000 are Jews. The nobles of the Austrian monarchy amount to 540,000; the ecclesiastics to 39,700; the military and its followers to 600,000, without including 940,000 inhabitants of the frontiers who serve as militia. The subjects of the Austrian monarchy occupy 796 cities, 1012 towns, and 65,572 villages.

#### FRANCE.

## FRANCE.

M. PROUST, a physician of some eminence at Paris, has lately endeavoured to prove that the cause of insanity is seated not so much in the head, as in the stomach and bowels. He has observed, that the contents of the bowels, in those who have died whilst under this disorder are replète with mucous or bilious matter, more or less discoloured and dark. Worms are often found, and the inner membrane of the bowels is constantly reddish, or even changed altogether from its proper colour in divers points of its surface. The gall-bladder and its ducts are always dilated, and frequently contain concretions. The liver too is enlarged and swelled. These symptoms, M. Proust conceives establish the theory that the seat of the disease is in the stomach and intestines.

M. JOUSSELIN, manufacturer of earthen ware at Nevers, has announced in an Essay on the Improvement of the Pottery in general, a discovery of a new method of enamelling or glazing, composed of materials so cheap, that the enamel which costs the manufacturer at present 320 livres, will not amount to more than 20.

M. BEAUVOIS, in some observations concerning the fecundation of mosses and mushrooms, says, that amidst the dust of the capsules of mosses, which Hedwig considered as the seed, is a kind of nucleus or little axis, more or less swelled, called by botanists the columella. In this nothing has been observed but a parenchyma more or less cellular. M. Beauvois has discovered some very small grains, which he believes to be the true seeds; and the other dust that fills the capsule around he supposes to be the pollen. When the capsule is ciliated, the setæ by their motion compress the pollen against the seeds to fecundate them, at the moment when they are about to escape. His opinion is the same with respect to mushrooms. The multitude of little grains or dust, spread over the gill, or other parts of some and included in others, as the lycoperdons, which have been supposed to be seeds, are, according to him the pollen; which, in the same manner, fecundates the true seeds that are contained within this pollen, just as they burst from these.

M. VAUQUELIN has made an accurate analysis of the iron ores of France, their products, the fluxes employed, and the scoræ, with a view to ascertain the causes of the defective qualities of the iron. These he attributes to remains of chrome,

phosphorus, and manganese. He observes that this compound sublimed in the furnace, bears much resemblance to that of the stones that have fallen from the atmosphere except that these contain nickel also; and he conceives it not impossible that the particles carried up from our furnaces may contribute in some degree to their formation.

There have been killed in the first forest district, between the 1st of January and the 20th of October, 1807; 221 male wolves, 93 females, 48 young wolves, and 937 other mischievous beasts.

M. CHAMPAGNY, the French minister of the interior, has presented to Bonaparte, a Report of the present State of Vaccination in France. This report was founded on materials returned by the prefects and clergy of the départements; and from it, it appears, that the introduction of that mild substitute for the small pox had met with considerable opposition, in consequence of the translation of some English pamphlets, written with a view of preventing the inoculation from spreading. M. Champagny recommends the enforcing of some restrictions on the circulation of works having a tendency hostile to vaccination.

M. LECHENAULT, one of the naturalists who accompanied the French circumnavigator, Captain Baudin, has arrived at Paris. He has brought with him a fine collection in natural history, consisting of minerals, mammiferous and oviparous quadrupeds, serpents, birds, shells, and insects, with a magnificent *hortus siccus*, and a very rare collection of arms and instruments from India, Otaheite, Java, and other neighbouring Islands. M. Lechenault left Captain Baudin at Batavia in extreme ill health.

M. BUCHOLZ has analysed the seed of lycopodium, which has afforded him the following results; 1000 parts of the seed contain 60 of a fat oil analogous to castor oil, and very soluble in water, 30 of true sugar, and 15 of a mucilaginous extract. The remainder consists of a substance altogether insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, oil of turpentine, or caustic lixivium of potash. By long boiling with liquid potash however this substance is decomposed, gives out ammonia, and is converted into an extractive matter. By distillation it affords carburetted hydrogen gas, and carbonic acid gas; and afterwards a watery liquor impregnated with acetate of ammonia, and an empyreumatic oil. There remains a coal very analogous to anthracite and difficult of incineration.

Nitrous



Nitrous acid moderately concentrated being boiled in this substance converts it into a fat oil equally soluble in alcohol. The author concludes from his experiments that this peculiar matter must be considered as distinct from all other vegetable or animal substances.

#### BAVARIA.

The King of Bavaria has published an Ordinance, by which every child within his dominions who has not attained the age of three years, shall be vaccinated before the 1st of July, 1808, and every infant born in future within his dominions, shall undergo the same inoculation within

three months after its birth. Heavy penalties are inflicted on the neglect of this decree, and inoculation for the small-pox is prohibited under pain of imprisonment.

#### ITALY.

Signora LENA PERPENTI, of Como, who in the year 1806, received a gold medal for her Improvements in the Spinning of *Amianthus*, has succeeded in making with that fossil, a paper well calculated for writing and printing, and which is not liable to the action of the elements. Some specimens of printing upon it have already been made, but only in a small way.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.*

*The Right Hon. Charles James Fox, &c. Engraved by J. Young, Engraver to his R. H. the Prince of Wales, from a Bust modelled, &c. by Nolletkens. Published by J. Young, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy square.*

*The Right Hon. William Pitt, &c. Engraved by J. Young, from another Bust, by the same Artist, and the same Publisher.*

GILBERT Stuart, the American painter, who, with many strange eccentricities, is an admirable portrait-painter;—Gilbert Stuart would, in all cases that he wished to excel, have a mask taken from the face that he intended to paint. By this method, he thought he got a more marked indication of the shapes of the bones, than he could by confining himself to copying the face only. Be that as it may, certain it is that from whatever cause it arose, such were his best portraits, and we may very safely add, that in point of distinct and characteristic resemblance, it will not be easy to find portraits by any other artist of this country; that can be put before them. Elegant taste, splendid colouring, skilful contrasts of light and shade, and some other *et-ceteras*, are another consideration; for, in these respects, it must be acknowledged his delineations are not entitled to so high a class; so that in most cases, his portraits of females are inferior to those of his men. In the cases referred to, a mask from the face was the first part of the process in modelling the bust; whether this was done, or was not done in the above busts of these two great statesmen, we do not know; however, whether it was so, or was not so, the prints are accurate resemblances of

the originals, well engraven in mezzotinto, and will bear a respectable enough rank with other portraits of their different parties, with whom they will naturally be classed in furnishing a room.

*Sir John Smith, F.R.S.L.L.D. Abbot, painter. W. Barnard, sculpt. Published by Cribb, Holborn, 1807.*

The above portrait is a full length, and well enough engraven in mezzotinto, and to the friends of sir John Smith, will unquestionably be interesting and gratifying, and pass extremely well as a good handsome furniture print. As a work of merit, we are fearful it will not support any very distinguished rank among the capital productions which a good judge selects for his porte-folio.

*No. I. of the British Gallery of Engravings, from Pictures of the Italian, French, Flemish, and English Schools, now in the possession of the King, and the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the United Kingdom, with some Account of each Picture, and a Life of the Artist, &c. By Edward Forster, A.M. F.R.S. and S.A. Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.*

The first number of this contains, 1. A Magdalen, by Ludovico Carracci, engraved by Anker Smith, from a picture in the collection of Thomas Hope, esq.; 2. A view of Rome, by Wilson, engraved by Middiman, from the collection of the Earl of Dartmouth. 3. Vandyke, as Paris, by Vandyke, engraved by L. Scelta-vonetti, from the collection of Henry Hope, esq.; 4. Christ in the storm, by Rembrandt, engraved by Fidler, from the collection of Henry Hope, esq.

This publication, from the foregoing specimen, gives every promise of being superior,

superior, in every point of view, to the French works of a similar description, and is, so far as it has gone, an honourable testimony of the state of engraving in this country. The Vandyke by Schiavonetti is an exquisite performance, and the Rembrandt by Fittler, a work of great taste and genius. Of the four plates, that by Anker Smith will perhaps be the least marked, though there are parts that have great right to praise, as indeed there are in the landscape by Middiman, though it is not either faultless, or unobjectionable.

The letter-press of this work is in the most superb style, and rivals the celebrated Horace, by Didot. It is from the press of Mr. W. Savage, of Bedfordbury, and does him the highest honour.

*A North West View of the Cathedral and Metropolitan Church of St. Peter, at York: by Permission, dedicated to the Most Reverend William Markham, L. L. D. Lord Archbishop of York, by his Obedient and Devoted Servant, J. Buckler. Etched by J. Buckler, and aqua tinted by R. Reeve.*

This is a beautiful view of an immense and most magnificent cathedral; it makes a part of the series of cathedrals which Mr. Buckler has been some time publishing, and which are highly creditable to his taste, talents, and accuracy.

The Students of the British Gallery, lately gave an entertainment to the president, council, and other principal members of the R.A. at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street. Mr. West was in the chair. After dinner, when the healths of the king, queen, and royal family had been given, they drank prosperity to the Arts in Great Britain and Ireland; the health of the Marquis of Stafford, and a few other distinguished patrons of the fine arts went round. Upon this occasion, the President embraced the opportunity of expressing his most grateful acknowledgments to the noble marquis, and a few other distinguished noblemen, who have held forth their fostering hand towards the improvement of the arts in Great Britain, and in this, he properly, most particularly marked the noble marquis, who by his unbounded liberality in the purchase of the productions of British artists, and his condescension in having opened his magnificent gallery for their improvement, has contributed more than any other man towards the improvement of the modern school of British Painters.

On Monday the 21st of December, at a meeting of the Directors of the British Institution, held at the Gallery in Pall-Mall, for the purpose of adjudging the premiums offered for the three best companion pictures, to some that were selected from the works of the old masters, the following was the decision:—

To Mr. Pocock, jun. the premium of one hundred pounds, for his picture of Archbishop Becket's insolent visit to the palace of Henry the II. Painted as a companion to Mr. Angerstein's *Theodosius*, by Vandyke.

To Mr. James Green, the premium of sixty pounds, for his picture of Gadshill and the Carriers, from the second act of the first part of Shakespeare's *Henry IV.* Painted as a companion to Mr. Duncombe's *Candle-light*, by Rubens.

To Miss Reinagle, the premium of forty pounds, for her Landscape with banditti. Painted as a companion to Lord Grantham's *Mercury and Admetus*, by Salvator Rosa.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, invariably recommended this mode of painting, as much preferable to making copies; and the stimulus thus afforded, not only to those artists who have been so deservedly successful, but also to their less fortunate competitors, (among whom are several who have produced works of considerable merit,) will undoubtedly be evinced in their future performances. Indeed we confidently anticipate that the governors of the *British Institution*, if they pursue in the liberal line of conduct that they have hitherto adopted, will ultimately enjoy the satisfaction of bringing the fine arts to a state, more nearly approximating to perfection than they have hitherto attained in this country. While we sincerely declare this to be our conviction, we are no less persuaded that such a consummation, however devoutly to be wished, is not easily to be attained, and that a long series of fostering attentions on the one hand, and of vigorous exertions on the other, must precede the acquisition of so desirable an object.

We are not disposed to notice the little additions to little habitations, but think that the magnificent decorations which follow, ought to be recorded.

The improvements in the interior of Carleton-house, are nearly completed. The saloon, or grand dining-room, is fitted up and ornamented in the most superb style. It is supported by porphyry.



pyry pillars, the capitals and bases executed in silver. On the walls are painted designs, representing a vineyard intermixed with emblems of the seasons. From the cornice is suspended a sweeping drapery of azure blue silk, trimmed with black velvet, and a similar drapery is attached to every door and window. The anti-rooms are fitted up in a style of equal elegance.

At a meeting of the Royal Academicians, on the 10th of December, 1807, Mr. Tresham was elected professor of painting. Mr. W. Turner, professor of per-

spective. Mr. Lascelles Hoppner, Mr. Hoppner's son, obtained the gold medal for painting.

The statue of Napoleon, from a mould executed by Canova, who is termed on the Continent another Praxiteles, has lately been cast at Naples, and exposed to public inspection.

The sum of twenty thousand rix dollars, which had been collected to erect a monument to Luther, at Mensfeldt, have been seized on by the war contribution, and the monumental peculation has been put off until the year 1808.

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

*In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of November to the 20th of December.*

PTHISIS .....	7
Catarrhus .....	15
Neuroses .....	12
Asthma and Dyspepsia .....	21
Diarrhoea .....	12
Dysentery .....	1
Typhus .....	7
Variola .....	3
Scarlatina .....	2
Paralysis .....	2
Hysteria .....	4
Epilepsia .....	1
Chorea .....	1
Menorrhagia .....	6
Amenorrhoea .....	13
Leucorrhoea .....	11
Morbi Cutanei .....	17
Morbi Infantiles .....	21

It is a grievous and ungracious task, almost every month imposed upon the Reporter, to urge the awful and irreparable mischief of delay, with regard to the use of remedial means in the nascency of pulmonary consumption.

But on a subject so universally and vitally important, there is no impertinence in tautology. On the contrary, it is a duty officially incumbent on the part of the medical patrol, to repeat frequently a warning, which cannot be too strongly enforced. Admonition, for a certain time, little regarded, may be compared to the dropping of a particle of water, which, although, at first it produces no effect that is apparent, will, by a sufficient reiteration, dig a deep and permanent impression into the hardest and most impenetrable stone.

In most cases of this disease, no assistance is sought for, until the best can be of little use. The physician is seldom

MONTHLY MAG., No. 165.

demanding, until all that is left for him to do, is to soothe, the patient and to mock his sympathizing friends with false and traitorous promises of speedy amelioration and ultimate recovery. The subject of true consumption seldom anticipates the approximation of his fate. He often fancies, within a few moments of his extinction, that the mouldering flame of life is kindling afresh.

The receiving of a pecuniary recompence, under such circumstances, is like taking a fee from a corpse. Professional attendance would have been equally availing had it been *posthumous*, after the patient had been imprisoned in his coffin, and with holy rites solemnly deposited in the sepulchral vault.

Colds, independently of phisical *disorganization*, or *tendency* abound at this period of the year, for the most part accompanied with asthmatic affections, and attacking with peculiar frequency those who are far advanced in life.

Winter is cruel to old age. It accelerates the descent of life.

At the ultimate or *penultimate* stage of its existence, the intense severity, alternating with the equally debilitating damps of the season, often puts a stop to the action of that machinery, which has been exhausted by the slowly progressive depredation of time.

The remark of Dr. Franklin, concerning colds, with regard to the truth of which, an appeal was made to the Reporter in the last number of the Monthly Magazine, he has no scruple to pronounce, although in a certain degree, yet not accurately well founded. Colds cer-

4 H

tainly,

tainly, for the most part acknowledge, as their immediate or proximate cause, an exposure to an abrupt variation of external temperature; but at the same time, a susceptibility to be acted upon, by this or almost any other agent of disease, is likely to be increased by what has previously debilitated or deranged the frame.

A number of diseases, that are called nervous, continually pass under the eye and cognizance of the Reporter, but of this class of malady he has already said so much, grounded upon long and crowded experience, that he has scarcely any thing left to observe, which is calculated to interest or to instruct. He can only repeat, what he has often expressed, that a due attention to the mental part and moral conduct of our frame is, in his opinion, the greatest desideratum in the application of medical science. Feelings and ideas are either the most powerful sedatives, or the most efficient stimuli. Mind is the sun of the human system. Man is not a chemical retort, or a galvanic apparatus; not only his health, but his living existence depends upon the operation of intellectual causes, with which unanimated nature is altogether unacquainted.

Cases of prematurely exhausted vitality, or where the faculties of pleasurable sensation, as well as useful exertion, have been impaired by habits of indiscretion,

or the occurrence of external and adventitious circumstances have occurred in this as in almost every other preliminary month. Brown, although in his personal habits a martyr to intemperance, was, in his medical speculations, the most zealous advocate for its antipode virtue. He taught more distinctly, perhaps, than any former physiologist, that muscular and nervous energy must be unseasonably exhausted, in proportion to the excessive degree of its exertion and excitement. This equally applies to sentimental, as well as to material incentives to indulgence or exhilaration. A spasm of pleasure, a convulsive enjoyment, an hysterical felicity, abridges the permanence of the frame, which only for an instant it is calculated to enliven and inspire.

In consequence of an accidental discovery of the fatal influence of the operation of an empirical compound alluded to in the last report, the writer has been induced to scrutinize more minutely into that subject, as its operation is connected with the production of mental as well as physical disease; in consequence of which, he has detected several subsequent instances, in which, the mercantile productions of quackery have rapidly led to irremediable disorder or distress. It is a traffic which more than ever the slave trade ought to be speedily abolished.

Dec. 26, 1807. JOHN REID.  
Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of November and the 20th of December, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

ARMITAGE John, Leeds, cloth merchant. (Wilson)  
Greville street  
Allen George, Fenchurch street, upholsterer. (Kearsy,  
Bishopsgate street  
Amondale John, and Edmund Jacklyn, Dowgate hill, rag  
merchants. (Scott, Furnival's inn  
Albany John, Ware, bargemaster. (Boyill, New Bridge  
street  
Arblaster James, Stafford, flour dealer. (Turner,  
Bloomsbury square  
Ainsworth Thomas, Blackburn, John Watson, John Wat-  
son the younger, and Joseph Watson, Preston, cotton  
manufacturers. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry  
Appleton John, Castleton, woollen manufacturers. (Leigh  
and Mason, New Bridge street  
Abbatt Isaac, Liverpool, slopseller. (Lambert, Hatton  
garden  
Benfield James, Covent garden, fruiterer. (Rogers,  
Fifth street  
Bentley Lance, Lambeth, cheesemonger. (Latkow, Doc-  
tors' Commons  
Battershall James, Port-mouth, ship chandler. (Mes-  
sum, Portsea  
Barnett John, Finchley Lodge, cowkeeper. (Hodgson  
and Son, St. James's square  
Bain Archibald, Birchin lane, merchant. (Pearce and  
Co. Swithin's lane  
Barry Redmond, Birmingham, factor. (Duon and Co.  
Gray's inn  
Bride Edwa d. Fashion street, victualler. (Williams,  
Cook's court  
Bowers, Nathaniel Ward, and William Bowers, Cannon  
street, comb makers. (Kirkman, cloak lane

Birchall Wm. Stoke, victualler. (Berbridge, Wood  
street  
Bradshaw James, Hungerford, mealman. (King, Took's  
court  
Bull Sarah, Brewer street, tallow chandler. (Mills,  
Vine street  
Croston Wm. Liverpool, ship chandler. (Batty  
Chancery lane  
Crosley James, Halifax, merchant. (Swaine and Co.  
Old Jewry  
Cross Christopher, and John Cross, Liverpool, carriers.  
(Windle, John street  
Cross James, Liverpool, milliner. (Windle, John street  
Clarke John, Hoxton, lint manufacturer. (Cruickshank,  
Great St. Helen's  
Chilcot Thomas, Birmingham, iron founder. (Chilcot,  
Lincoln's inn  
Callender Wm. Romain, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, mar-  
chant. (Atkinson, Chancery lane  
Chester Wm. Chesterfield, mercer. (Maddock and  
Co. Lincoln's inn  
Copping James Cherrington, yarn maker. (Willson,  
Greville street  
Deacon John Eden, Manchester, linen draper. (Willson,  
Cursitor street  
Dolby Richard, Colchester, bricklayer. (Milne and Parry,  
Old Jewry  
Dowell Thomas, jun. Rodney court, hawker. (Field,  
Friday street  
Denison James, William Andrew Phelps, and George Wil-  
liams, Friday street warehousemen. (Latham and  
Hardy, Birchin lane  
Dicks Wm. Frome Selwood, clothiers. (Williams,  
Red Lion square  
Disney Wm. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, porter merchant.  
(Flexney, Chancery lane  
Dodson George, Northbourne, horse dealer. (Widger,  
worth, Gray's inn



- Davis Wm. Kentish town, carpenter. (Searle, Child's place, Temple bar)
- Essen Christian Salazar Von. Gray's inn coffee house, merchant. (Gregson and Co. Angel court)
- Edleston Daniel, Liverpool, flour dealer. (Greaves, Liverpool)
- Eades Richard, and Guy Knowles, Birmingham, silver-platers. (Webb and Co. Birmingham)
- Eardley Thomas, Exeter, china man. (Williams and Co. Lincoln's inn)
- Farrington John, Bickerton, cheese factor. (Hurley, Temple)
- Forshaw James, Preston, linen draper. (Blakelock, Temple)
- Frebout Louis, junior, Fort street, silk manufacturer. (Edmonds, Crane court)
- Faulding Edward, Gainsborough, linen draper. (Crosley, Gray's inn)
- Gray Thomas, Colchester, baker. (Cutting, Bartlett's buildings)
- Goulton Wm. Selby, linen draper. (Ely and Co. Furnival's inn)
- Gresham John, Gale's wharf, timber merchant. (Tilbury and Co. Bedford row)
- Gratix John, Hulm, dyer. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry)
- Griffith John Yew, Northampton terrace, stock broker. (Clarke, Sadler's hall)
- Hudson James, Watling street, merchant. (Hurd, Temple)
- Hunter John, Great Newport street, haberdasher. (Patnell, Spitafields)
- Hawkins Wm. Birmingham, button maker. (Baxter and Co. Furnival's inn)
- Hicks Moses, Salisbury place, baker. (Parnter and Son, London street)
- Higginbottom Letitia, Manchester, milliner. (Duckworth and Co. Manchester)
- Hooton Samuel, and Solomon Rich, Woodstock street, tailors. (Peacock, Pantion square)
- Holmes Henry Leeds, stationer. (Battye, Chancery lane)
- Hardwick Thomas, Manchester, merchant. (Duckworth and Co. Manchester)
- Harrison Samuel, Manchester, hatter. (Hurd, Temple)
- Higgeston Charles, and Robert Higgeston, Walbrook, mercers. (Wadson and Co. Austin friars)
- Horn Nicholas, Martin's lane, merchant. (Towse, Fishmongers hall)
- Ireland Wm. the elder, Ashburton, cordwainer. (Hall and Jarman, Bristol)
- Johnson John, Coupleton, money scrivener. (Willis, Warrford court)
- Jones Wm. Liverpool, bookseller. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court)
- Ireland Edward, the younger, Kendal, hat manufacturer. (Chambre, Temple)
- Kennedy Wm. Holmes chapel, mercer. (Kent, Clifford's inn)
- Keel David, Framlingham surgeon. (Bromley and Bell, Gray's inn)
- Kay James, John Watson, the elder, Paul Catterall and David Ainsworth, Preston, machine makers. (Milne, and Co. Old Jewry)
- Knowles Guy, Birmingham, druggist. (Baxter and Co. Furnival's inn)
- Kirkpatrick Thomas, Oxford road, silk mercer. (Clarke, Cheapside)
- Kay Samuel, Bernley, timber merchant. (Blakelock, Temple)
- Lucas William, Cheapside, warehouseman. (Wibblywhite, Gray's inn)
- Lees Thomas, Hedden bridge, cotton spinner. (Wiglesworth, Gray's inn)
- Leykauff Wm. Lisle street, engraver. (Jermings and Co. Great Shire lane)
- Luckman Joseph, Salford, manufacturer. (Foulkes and Co. Gray's inn)
- Lowe Joseph, Edward, Manchester, warehouseman. (Wright and Co. Temple)
- Lodge Obadiah, Keresforth hill, dealer and chapman. (Wilson, Greville street)
- Martin Henry, Birmingham, horn button maker. (Constable, Symond's inn)
- Mackenzie Joseph, Old bailey, bookseller. (Godmond, New Bridge street)
- Mortlock Wm. St. James's Park, carpenter. (Warland, Bridge row)
- Mabbott Wm. the elder, Nottingham, hosier. (Kinderley, and Co. Gray's inn)
- Muffett Thomas, and John Brown, Goswell street, blue manufacturers. (Edwards, Castle street)
- Morris Christopher, Burnthorpe, manufacturer. (Edmonds, Lincoln's inn)
- Mackilwain Richard, Crescent place, wholesale ironmonger. (Chippendale, Temple)
- Muir Matthew, Doncaster, linen draper. (Chessyre and Co. Manchester)
- Morgan Thomas, Stourbridge, druggist. (Constable, Symond's inn)
- Moates Wm. Mold lane, coal merchant. (Flexney, Chancery lane)
- Munn Jonathan, Hertford, straw hat manufacturer. (Adams, Old Jewry)
- Newman Thomas, Tooting, hemp and flax dealer. (Stratton, Shoreditch)
- Oldfield James, Liverpool, merchant. (Meddowcraft, Gray's inn)
- Gswald Thomas, Berwick-upon-Tweed bread baker. (Constable Symond's inn)
- Owen David, Dalbeumoun, merchant. (Windle, John street)
- Parkin Thomas, Witham in Holderness, woodmonger. (Jellis Curator street)
- Powell James, Wapping street, box maker. (Wegener and West, Wapping)
- Partridge Roger, Clement's inn, merchant. (Loggen and Smith, Leadenhall street)
- Pinney Francis, Princess street, carpenter. (Davies, Lothbury)
- Penn Isaac, Leather lane, oil and colourman. (Gunning, Clement's inn)
- Phillips Joseph, Bicester, linen draper. (Smith and Co. Chapter house)
- Reay Joseph Jackson, Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court)
- Ryley Edward, Isle of Ely, linen draper. (Wortham, Castle street)
- Robertson James, Lydd, linen draper. (Warrand, Rudge row)
- Richards Wm. Pendergrast, shopkeeper. (Sweet, Temple)
- Rushforth James, Chipping Norton, innkeeper. (Bower, Clifford's inn)
- Ross Daniel Alcock, Grace church street, hosier. (Forbes, Ely place)
- Rowell Robert, South Blyth, ship owner. (Atkinson, Chancery lane)
- Sankey Daniel, Thameington, brickmaker. (Dyne, Serjeant's inn)
- Simpson Wm Strand, tailor. (West, Clement's inn)
- Sevann Wm. Stockport, brazier. (Edge, Temple)
- Sharp, Charles Bithery, and Israel Pitt, Birmingham, factors. (Devon and Co. Gray's inn)
- Session Wm. Whitehaven, wine merchant. (Chambre, Temple lane)
- Smith Thomas, Hingston-upon-Hull, victualier. (Edmonds and Son, Lincoln's inn)
- Salt Wm. Stockport, joiner. (Edmonds, Lincoln's inn)
- Sinclair Robert, Mincing lane, wine merchant. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry)
- Sanders Joseph, Hinckley, corn dealer. (Cane, Gray's inn)
- Smith Joseph, and Samuel Worthington, Aston-under-line, muslin manufacturers. (Battye, Chancery lane)
- Shawcross Wm. Manchester, merchant. (Lyon and Co. Gray's inn)
- Stubbs James, Liverpool, linen draper. (Atkinson and Co. Chancery lane)
- Scaife Robert, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant. (Atkinson, Chancery lane)
- Slaymaker Robert, Fort Street, tallow chandler. (Sudlow, Monument yard)
- Taylor Thomas, Beale, Coventry street, shoe maker. (Allen, Carlisle street)
- Thursfield Richard, Liverpool, earthenwareman. (Meddowcroft and Co.)
- Tennant Matthew Bailey, Alie street, sugar refiner. (Twynham and Co. Temple)
- Tennant John, Oxford street, wine merchant. (Palmer and Co. Copthall court)
- Tod Kenneth, Broad street, insurance broker. (Street and Co. Philpot lane)
- Tindle Thomas, Whitby, farmer. (Smith and Co. Great St. Helen's)
- Varley John, Manchester, dryfalter. (Duckworth and Co. Manchester)
- Ullock Margaret, and Mary Ullock, linen draper. (Eaton and Co. Birchin lane)
- Wiglesworth John, Bradford, cotton manufacturer. (Edge, Temple)
- White John, Craven buildings, merchant. (Loxley, Cheapside)
- Williams Henry, Chepflow, merchant. (James, Gray's inn)
- Wake George, Morpeth, brewer. (Bovill, New Bridge street)
- Wall Wm. Oxford street, hosier. (Smith, and Co. Chapter house)
- White Wm. Apperleybridge, merchant. (Ely and Co. Furnival's inn)
- Watts George, the elder, Chichester, hatter. (Fau, Great James street)
- Winter Robert, Ilington, factor. (Tarn, Gloucester street)
- Walker Samuel, Leeds, maltster. (Lambert, Hatton garden)
- Wilson John, and William Wilson Deans court, warehousemen. (Bond and Co. Mark lane)
- Warner Edward, the younger, Little New street, lamp manufacturers. (Devey, New street)
- Wayte John, Widegate street, printer. (Wiltshire and Co. Throgmorton street)
- Wright Robert, and John Angell, Wardour street, tailors. (Pike, Air street)
- Wilks Rowland, Cheapside, hatter. (North, Gray's inn)
- Waight Charles, Blackburn, linen draper. (Blacklocks, Temple)
- Wild John, and Thomas Brownford, Stockport, cotton manufacturers. (Battye, Chancery lane)

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Arton Robert, York, linen draper, December 10, final
- Allan Barber, High Wycombe, carrier, December 1
- Annie Sarah, Devizes, dealer and chapwoman, December 12
- Adams Alfred, Lambeth, timber-merchant, December 10, final
- Ayers John, Whitby, Hadleigh, shopkeeper, January 16
- Ackerman Edmund, New Broad street mews, merchant, January 2
- Atkinson Thomas, Brown's quay, wharfinger, Feb. 3
- Atchison David, Weedon Beck, draper, Dec. 30

Abbott

- Abbott John, Ipswich, shopkeeper, Feb. 13, final  
 Blaylock George, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant, Jan. 3  
 Blackmore Edward, Henrietta Street, Taylor, Jan. 19  
 Barrett Robert, High Street, linen draper, January 16  
 Boyle Patrick, Vine Street, printer, December 22  
 Bleafe John, Manchester, innholder, Dec. 10, final  
 Branwhite Wm, Tobacco hall court, warehouseman, January 6  
 Brundock John, Great Eastcheap, corn factor, Dec. 23  
 Burges James, Coventry Street, hatter, February 2  
 Bagshaw James, Cottes, Savage gardens, corn factor, December 12  
 Bowen Henry Richard, Bath, chinaman, Jan. 9, final  
 Benjamin Matthew, Lime Street, square, merchant, Jan. 5  
 Brooks M. R., Shepperton, coal merchant, Jan. 16, final  
 Bennett Richard, Houndsditch, hatter, Feb. 2  
 Bowle William and William, Harnham, Blackfriars road, Jan. 1, Feb. 2  
 Bedford Edward and John, Kempster, Hales Owen, wire drawers, January 8, final  
 Cramp Richard, Great Mary-le-bone Street, perfumer, December 12, final  
 Cooke Henry and John, Herbert, Birch Lane, merchants, December 12  
 Craig James, Lime Street, merchant, December 12  
 Campbell James, Covent Garden, vintner, December 12  
 Crouzet John the younger, Bristol, card maker, Dec. 15  
 Carleton John, Millbeck Hall, cotton spinner, Jan. 30  
 Clark John, Bermondsey, hide salesman, December 22  
 Chaplin Thomas, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, Jan. 8  
 Cooper Edward, Newark, hatter, Dec. 31, final  
 Chipps George, Cecil Street, tailor, January 1  
 Dobson John, Ratcliff Highway, linen draper, Dec. 19  
 Dodd James, Pall Mall, hatter, December 19  
 Duffy Peter, Newman Street, wine merchant, December 19, final  
 Duffing William, Plymouth, tallow chandler, Dec. 22  
 Davies George, Cranbourn Street, linen draper, Jan. 9  
 Dewdney Benjamin the elder, Reigate, horse dealer, Jan. 2, final  
 Dudds James, Newington Butts, jeweller, Jan. 2  
 Evans George, West Houghton, coal merchant, Dec. 15, final  
 Edwards John and George, Manvell, chair manufacturers, December 12  
 Emmett Thomas, Bell's gardens, market gardener, January 30  
 Flock John, Stapleton, miller, January 5  
 Faircliff Matthew, Bishopwearmouth, coal hatter, Jan. 15  
 Fedderman William, Warton, merchant, Dec. 22  
 Finningley John, Sculcoates, cooper, Dec. 23, final  
 Fairweather John, Oxford Street, linen draper, Jan. 30, final  
 Farr Richard, Wootton, timber merchant, January 12  
 Glover George, Albermarle Street, upholsterer, Dec. 1  
 Gardner Henry, St. John Street, brewer, December 15  
 Gullely James, Front Street, innholder, Jan. 12, final  
 Greenwood Samuel, Newman Street, coach maker, Jan. 2  
 Guy Robert, Swan Yard, victualler, Jan. 16, final  
 Garner Thomas, Greenwich, victualler, January 5  
 Hooton Wm, Knightsbridge, coach maker, Jan. 19  
 Higham Robert, Preston, corn merchant, Jan. 4  
 Hammond George, Canterbury, upholsterer, Dec. 19  
 Hall Joseph, Stafford, mercer, December 22  
 Hopkins Wm, Leaman Street, silk thrower, Feb. 16  
 Hoard Wm, Lower East Smithfield, victualler, Dec. 22  
 Hemming Ann, Poole, linen draper, Jan. 4  
 Hansell Edward, Angel, Kingston upon Hull, auctioneer, January 4  
 Hill John, Maidstone, glass seller, December 23  
 Hubbard Charles, Norwich, haberdasher, December 24  
 Hutton Thomas and Wm, Hutton, Thornton-le-Moor, linen manufacturer, Dec. 14, final  
 Hawkes George, Longfleet, farmer, Dec. 23  
 Holme Robert, Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 4, final  
 Houghton Thos, Liverpool, brewer, Dec. 29, final  
 Haydock Robert, Liverpool, shipwright, Dec. 31, final  
 Horn Wm and Rich, Jackson, Borough, distillers, Jan. 30  
 Worn crechton, Portland Street, glass maker, Jan. 30  
 Holland John, Gray's Inn Lane, oilman, January 30  
 Johnson Christopher, Great St. Andrew Street, merchant, Dec. 23  
 Jones Robert, Scatcherd, Mark Lane, corn dealer, Jan. 23  
 Job James, Chalk Lane, appraiser, Jan. 9, final  
 Jennings Thos, Sunhill Row, wharfinger, Jan. 19  
 Jefferson Anthony William, Rathbone Place, china man, December 22  
 Jackson Joseph, Newington Causeway, brush maker, January 1  
 Jones Arthur, Montgomery, tanner, December 15, final  
 Jones Hugh, Cow Lane, cheesemonger, December 19  
 King Wm, Stamford, victualler, December 14  
 Kray Frederick, Stanhope Street, goldsmith, December 19  
 Kirshaw James, Manchester, coal dealer, January 12  
 Keunion John the younger, Liverpool, merchant, December 30, final  
 Keatch Margaret, Merton, calico printer, January 30  
 Kirton John, Gray's Inn, banker, February 6  
 Kent Wm and Ferdinand, Burlington, Sheerness, slopellers, January 16  
 Lee Paul, South Shields, druggist, December 5  
 Leith Wm, Rochester, ropemaker, Dec. 12  
 Lees Wm, Liverpool, merchant, December 14  
 Lee Matthew, Willington, scrivener, December 23  
 McEvoy Michael, Piccadilly, wine merchant, November 24  
 Maltby Hugh and George, Atby and Lowry, merchants, December 15, final  
 Morton Joseph, Bath, victualler, January 9  
 Markey Archibald, Winchester Street, merchant, Dec. 11  
 Martin Henry, Crescent, merchant, December 14  
 Mann James, Warwick, grocer, December 29  
 Mann John, Aldgate, jeweller, January 19  
 Mann Robert, Huggin Lane, warehouseman, January 16  
 Mann Joseph, North Mole, ironmonger, January 14  
 Norman John, Fletcher, Cotton Maker, Dec. 14, final  
 Nissen Nils and Chas, R. and R. Roder, Liverpool, merchants, December 1, final  
 Osburn Francis, Oldcon, Court, fract, liquor merchant, December 14  
 Ogilvy Wm, the younger, George Wythe, and John, chambers, Jefferys Square, merchants, January 8  
 Pregrave Edward, Spalding, merchant, January 8  
 Pickering Joseph, Fiddham, corn merchant, January 5  
 Picking John, ditto, January 6  
 Phillips John, Copthall Court, broker, December 22  
 Percival John, New London Street, merchant, Dec. 23  
 Pairy Richard, Liverpool, merchant, December 26  
 Perkins John, Hertford, carpenter, January 13  
 Perqueman, Gosport, road rectifiers, January 13  
 Power Wm, Becon, liquor merchant  
 Pain Alex, West, Snow, draper, December 8  
 Parrell James, Dean, innkeeper, January 9, final  
 Phillips Benjamin and Wm, Bacon, Ewer Street, drug indices, January 16, final  
 Redpath James, Deptford Bridge, upholsterer, December 15  
 Rowe Thomas, Top of, Chelmsford, linen draper, Dec. 19  
 Redpath James, Deptford Bridge, upholsterer, January 16  
 Rodd Edmund, London Street, merchant, January 12  
 Robinson Thos, Liverpool, timber merchant, January 15  
 Kenwick Mich, Liverpool, farrier, December 29, final  
 Smith Bernard, York, wine merchant, December 14  
 Simmons John, Maxim Simmons, and Wm Simmons, Liverpool, merchants, December 15, final  
 St. R. Samina, Isle of Ely, plumber, January 14, final  
 Scott John, Dowgate Wharf, and George, 2d, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, factors, Dec. 22  
 Scotney Wm, V. Oxford Street, linen draper, December 19  
 Stevens Joseph and John, Cartar, Head Street, warehousemen, January 30  
 Sawyer John, Marten, Joseph, Freeman, and Joseph, Powell, Cannon Street, merchants, January 11  
 Smith Joseph, Almondbury, clothier, January 11  
 Smith John, Hood, Water Lane, wine broker, January 11  
 Shepherd Thos, Romford, purveyor, March 12  
 Stevens John, Chester Place, mariner, December 19, final  
 Seymour James, Poole, cabinet maker, December 19, final  
 Sulham Thomas, Creek, Hawker, December 6  
 Smyth John, Great St. Dyer's Court, insurance broker, January 12  
 Scott John and Chas, Stewart, Bissett, Liverpool, liquor merchants, January 5, final  
 Shepherd George, Stanhope Street, wine merchant, Jan. 11  
 Shenton Jam, Cornhill, stationer, January 30, final  
 Smith George, Swerting's Alley, insurance broker, Jan. 30  
 Smith John, Poland Street, merchant, January 8  
 Sayles Matthew, Joseph, Hancock, and Wm, Sayles, Sheffield, factors, January 5  
 Tite Thos, Daventry, auctioneer, December 15  
 Turner Jam, Twocly Street, warehouseman, January 31  
 Tench John the younger, Tokenhouse Yard, merchant, December 22  
 Thornhill Wm, Adlington, carrier, January 12, final  
 Trewit Nathaniel, Appleton-upon-Wick, linen manufacturer, December 24, final  
 Thompson Wm, Borough, merchant, and Ebenezer, Leadbeater, Lambeth, merchant, February 6  
 Turner John, Salford, rope maker, December 30  
 Walford John, Red Lion Square, apothecary, Nov. 21, final  
 Wood John, Hexham, carrier, December 18  
 Wyke Wm, Preston, linen draper, January 4  
 Wetherill Wm and Wm, Wetherill the younger, Bristol, merchants, January 6  
 Wing Wm, Stamford, victualler, December 19, final  
 Witke Christian, John, Adam, Coleman Street, merchant, November 29, final  
 Wright John, Newgate Street, grocer, December 22  
 White Thos, Borough, haberdasher, February 6  
 Withers Thos and Henry, Browne Withers, Greenhill Street, merchants, December 19  
 Woolf James, R. der's Court, glover, January 12  
 Weston Chas, and Robert, Weston, Foster Lane, warehousemen, February 16  
 Ward Thos, Shipton upon Stour, haberdasher, Dec. 18, final  
 Wilkinson Joshua, Richard, Horslydown, cooper, Feb. 6  
 Yeoward Richard, Ironmonger Lane, linen draper, January 8, final  
 Zinck Henry, Liverpool, merchant, December 31, final



## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN DECEMBER.

*Containing official and authentic Documents.*

## PORTUGAL.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was received on the 19th of December, from Lord Viscount Strangford, his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Lisbon, by the Right Hon. George Canning, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:—

*His Majesty's Ship Hibernia, off the Tagus, Nov. 29.*

SIR—I have the honour of announcing to you, that the Prince Regent of Portugal has effected the wise and magnanimous purpose of retiring from a Kingdom which he could no longer retain, except as the vassal of France, and that his Royal Highness and family, accompanied by most of his ships of war, and by a multitude of his faithful subjects and adherents, have this day departed from Lisbon, and are now on their way to the Brazils, under the escort of a British fleet.—This grand and memorable event is not to be attributed only to the sudden alarm excited by the appearance of a French army within the frontiers of Portugal; it has been the genuine result of the system of persevering confidence and moderation adopted by his Majesty towards that country, for the ultimate success of which I had in a manner rendered myself responsible; and which, in obedience to your instructions, I had uniformly continued to support, even under appearances of the most discouraging nature.

I had frequently and distinctly stated to the cabinet at Lisbon, that in agreeing not to resent the exclusion of British commerce from the ports of Portugal, his Majesty had exhausted the means of forbearance; that in making that concession to the peculiar circumstances of the Prince Regent's situation, his Majesty had done all that friendship and the remembrance of ancient alliance could justly require; but that a single step beyond the line of modified hostility, thus most reluctantly consented to, must necessarily lead to the extremity of actual war. The Prince Regent, however, suffered himself for a moment to forget that, in the present state of Europe, no country could be permitted to be an enemy to England with impunity, and that however much his Majesty might be disposed to make allowance for the deficiency of the means possessed by Portugal of resistance to the power of France, neither his own dignity, nor the interests of his people, would permit his Majesty to accept that excuse for a compliance with the full extent of her unprincipled demands. On the 8th inst. his Royal Highness was induced to sign an order for the detention of the few British subjects, and of the inconsiderable portion of British property which yet remained at Lisbon. On the publication of this or-

der, I caused the arms of England to be removed from the gates of my residence, demanded my passports, presented a final remonstrance against the recent conduct of the court of Lisbon, and proceeded to the squadron commanded by Sir Sidney Smith, which arrived off the coast of Portugal some days after I had received my passports, and which I joined on the 17th instant.

I immediately suggested to Sir Sidney Smith the expediency of establishing the most rigorous blockade at the mouth of the Tagus; and I had the high satisfaction of afterwards finding that I had thus anticipated the intentions of his Majesty: your dispatches (which I received by the messenger Sylvester on the 23d) directing me to authorise that measure, in case the Portuguese government should pass the bounds which his Majesty had thought fit to set to his forbearance, and attempt to take any farther step injurious to the honour or interests of Great Britain.

Those dispatches were drawn up under the idea that I was still resident at Lisbon, and though I did not receive them until I had actually taken my departure from that Court, still, upon a careful consideration of the tenor of your instructions, I thought that it would be right to act as if that case had not occurred. I resolved, therefore, to proceed forthwith to ascertain the effect produced by the blockade of Lisbon, and to propose to the Portuguese Government, as the only condition upon which the blockade could cease, the alternative (stated by you) either of surrendering the fleet to his Majesty, or of immediately employing it to remove the Prince Regent and his family to the Brazils. I took upon myself this responsibility, in renewing negotiations after my public functions had actually ceased, convinced that, although it was the fixed determination of his Majesty not to suffer the fleet of Portugal to fall into the possession of his enemies, still his Majesty's first object continued to be the application of that fleet to the original purpose, of saving the Royal family of Braganza, from the tyranny of France. I accordingly requested an audience of the Prince Regent, together with due assurances of protection and security; and upon receiving his Royal Highness's answer, I proceeded to Lisbon on the 27th, in his Majesty's ship *Confiance*, bearing a flag of truce. I had immediately most interesting communications with the Court of Lisbon, the particulars of which shall be fully detailed in a future dispatch. It suffices to mention in this place, that the Prince Regent wisely directed all his apprehensions to a French army, and all his hopes to an English fleet; that he received the most explicit assurances from me that his Majesty would generously overlook those acts of unwilling and momentary

momentary hostility to which his Royal Highness's consent had been extorted; and that I promised to his Royal Highness, on the faith of my Sovereign, that the British squadron before the Tagus should be employed to protect his retreat from Lisbon, and his voyage to the Brazils.

A decree was published yesterday, in which the Prince Regent announced his intention of retiring to the city of Rio de Janeiro until the conclusion of a general peace, and of appointing a regency to transact the administration of government at Lisbon during his Royal Highness's absence from Europe.

This morning the Portuguese fleet left the Tagus. I had the honour to accompany the Prince in his passage over the Bar. The fleet consisted of eight sail of the line, four large frigates, several armed brigs, sloops, and corvettes, and a number of Brazil ships, amounting, I believe, to about thirty-six sail in all. They passed through the British squadron, and his Majesty's ships fired a salute of twenty-one guns, which was returned with an equal number. A more interesting spectacle than that afforded by the junction of the two fleets has been rarely beheld.

On quitting the Prince Regent's ship, I repaired on board of the *Hibernia*, but returned immediately, accompanied by Sir Sidney Smith, whom I presented to the Prince, and who was received by his Royal Highness with the most marked and gracious condescension.

I have the honour to inclose lists of the ships of war which were known to have left Lisbon this morning, and which were in sight a few hours ago. There remain at Lisbon four ships of the line, and the same number of frigates, but only one of each sort is serviceable.

I have thought it expedient to lose no time in communicating to his Majesty's government the important intelligence contained in this dispatch. I have therefore to apologise for the hasty and imperfect manner in which it is written.—I have the honour to be, &c.

STRANGFORD.

*Proclamation of the Prince Regent.*

"Having endeavoured, by all the means in my power, to maintain the neutrality hitherto enjoyed by my faithful and beloved subjects, and having exhausted my royal treasury, and made other sacrifices, proceeding even to the extremity of shutting the ports of my dominions against the subjects of my ancient royal ally, the King of Great Britain, thus exposing the commerce of my people to total ruin, and consequently suffering the greatest losses in the collection of the revenues of the crown; I find that troops of the emperor of the French and king of Italy, (with whom I had united myself on the Continent, in the hope of being free from further molestation) are actually marching into the interior of my kingdom, and are on their way to this capital; and desiring to avoid the

fatal consequences of a defence, which would be more dangerous than profitable, serving only to occasion an effusion of blood dreadful to humanity, and to inflame the animosity of the troops which have entered this kingdom, under a declaration and promise that they will not commit any the smallest hostility; and knowing also that these troops are most particularly destined against my royal person, and that my faithful subjects would be under less apprehensions were I absent from this kingdom, I have resolved, for the welfare of my subjects, to retreat, with the Queen my mother, and all my royal family, to my dominions in America, there to establish myself in the city of Rio de Janeiro until a general peace; and moreover, considering the importance of leaving the government of these kingdoms in that good order which is for their advantage and for that of my people (a matter which I am essentially bound to provide for), and having duly reflected on all the circumstances of the moment, I have resolved to nominate to be Governor and Regent of these kingdoms, during my absence, my truly beloved cousin, the Marquis D'Abrantio Francisco da Cunha de Menezes, lieutenant general of my forces; the Principal Castro (one of my council, and a *rigor de justiça*); Pectroda Meiler Breynez, also of my council, who will act as president of my treasury during the incapacity of Luis de Vas Concellos Seuzis (who is unable to fill that function at present, on account of illness); Don Francisco de Noronha, president of the board of conscience and religious orders, and in the absence of any of them, the Conde De Castro Mazim, (grand huntsman, whom I have nominated president of the senate, with the assistance of the secretaries thereof; the Conde de Sampayo, and in his absence, Don Miguel Terira Forgas; and of my attorney-general, Jocco Antonio Saller de Mendeneu; on account of the great confidence I have in them, and of the experience which they possess in matters of government: being certain that my people and kingdom will be governed and directed in such a manner that my conscience will be discharged, and that this Regency will entirely fulfil its duty, so long as it shall please God that I shall be absent from this capital; administering justice with impartiality; distributing rewards and punishments as they may be merited. And these regents and administrators will further hold this to be my pleasure, and fulfil my order in the form thus mentioned, and in conformity to the instructions signed by me, and accompanying this decree, which they will communicate to the proper departments.

(Signed)

"THE PRINCE."

"Palace of the Ajuda, 27th Nov. 1807."

AMERICA.

On Tuesday, Oct. 27, the President of the United States communicated, by Mr. Coles, his secretary, the following Message to both Houses of Congress:—



*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.*

Circumstances, fellow-citizens, which seriously threatened the peace of our country, have made it a duty to convene you at an earlier period than usual. The love of peace so much cherished in the bosoms of our citizens, which has so long guided the proceedings of their public councils, and induced forbearance under so many wrongs, may not insure our continuance in the quiet pursuits of industry. The many injuries and depredations committed on our commerce and navigation upon the high seas for years past, the successive innovations on those principles of public law which have been established by the reason and usage of nations as the rule of their intercourse, and the umpire and security of their rights and peace, and all the circumstances which induced the extraordinary mission to London, are already known to you. The instructions given to our ministers were framed in the sincerest spirit of amity and moderation. They accordingly proceeded, in conformity wherewith, to propose arrangements which might embrace and settle all the points in difference between us; which might bring us to a mutual understanding on our neutral and national rights, and provide for a commercial intercourse on conditions of some equality. After long and fruitless endeavours to effect the purposes of their mission, and to obtain arrangements within the limits of their instructions, they concluded to sign such as could be obtained, and to send them for consideration; candidly declaring to the other negociators, at the same time, that they were acting against their instructions, and that their government therefore could not be pledged for ratification. Some of the articles proposed might have been admitted on a principle of compromise, but others were too highly disadvantageous; and no sufficient provision was made against the principal source of the irritations and collisions which were constantly endangering the peace of the two nations. The question, therefore, whether a treaty should be accepted in that form could have admitted but of one decision, even had no declarations of the other party impaired our confidence in it. Still anxious not to close the door against friendly adjustment, new modifications were framed, and further concessions authorised, than could before have been supposed necessary: and our ministers were instructed to resume their negociations on these grounds. On this new reference to amicable discussion we were reposing in confidence, when on the twenty-second day of June last, by a formal order from a British admiral, the frigate *Chesapeake*, leaving her port for a distant service, was attacked by one of those vessels which had been lying in our harbours under the indulgencies of hospitality, was disabled from proceeding, had several of her crew killed, and four taken away. On this out-

rage no commentaries are necessary. Its character has been pronounced by the indignant voice of our citizens, with an emphasis and unanimity never exceeded. I immediately, by proclamation, interdicted our harbours and waters to all British armed-vessels, forbade intercourse with them, and, uncertain how far hostilities were intended, and the town of Norfolk indeed being threatened with immediate attack, a sufficient force was ordered for the protection of that place, and such other preparations commenced and pursued as the prospect rendered proper. An armed-vessel of the United States was dispatched with instructions to our ministers at London, to call on that Government for the satisfaction and security required by the outrage. A very short interval ought now to bring the answer, which shall be communicated to you as soon as received: then also, or as soon after as the public interests shall be found to admit, the unratified treaty, and proceedings relative to it, shall be made known to you.

The aggression, thus began, has been continued on the part of the British commanders, by remaining within our waters in defiance of the authority of the country, by habitual violations of its jurisdiction, and at length by putting to death one of the persons whom they had forcibly taken from on-board the *Chesapeake*. These aggravations necessarily lead to the policy, either of never admitting an armed-vessel into our harbours, or of maintaining in every harbour such an armed force as may constrain obedience to the laws, and protect the lives and property of our citizens against their armed guests. But the expence of such a standing force, and its inconsistency with our principles, dispense with those courtesies which would necessarily call for it, and leave us equally free to exclude the navy, as we are the army, of a foreign power from entering our limits.

To former violations of maritime rights, another is now added of very extensive effect. The Government of that nation has issued an Order, interdicting all trade by neutrals between ports not in amity with them. And being now at war with nearly every nation on the Atlantic and Mediterranean Seas, our vessels are required to sacrifice their cargoes at the first port they touch, or to return home without the benefit of going to any other market. Under this new law of the ocean, our trade on the Mediterranean has been swept away by seizures and condemnations, and that in other seas is threatened with the same fate.

Our differences with Spain remain still unsettled; no measure having been taken on her part, since my last communications to Congress, to bring them to a close. But under a state of things which may favour reconsideration, they have been recently pressed, and an expectation is entertained that they may now soon be brought to an issue of some sort. With their subjects on our borders

ders, no new collisions have taken place, nor seem immediately to be apprehended. To our former grounds of complaint has been added a very serious one, as you will see by the decree, a copy of which is now communicated. Whether this decree, which professes to be conformable to that of the French Government of Nov. 21, 1806, heretofore communicated to Congress, will also be conformed to that in its construction and application in relation to the United States, had not been ascertained at the date of our last communications. These, however, gave reason to expect such a conformity.

With the other nations of Europe our harmony has been uninterrupted, and commerce and friendly intercourse have been maintained on their usual footing.

Our peace with the several states on the coast of Barbary appears as firm as at any former period, and as likely to continue as that of any other nation.

Among our Indian neighbours in the north-western quarter, some fermentation was observed, soon after the late occurrences, threatening the continuance of our peace. Messages were said to be interchanged, and tokens to be passing, which usually denote a state of restlessness among them; and the character of the agitators pointed to the sources of excitement. Measures were immediately taken for providing against that danger; instructions were given to require explanations, and, with assurances of our continged friendship, to admonish the tribes to remain quiet at home, taking no part in quarrels not belonging to them. As far as we are yet informed, the tribes in our vicinity, who are most advanced in the pursuits of industry, are sincerely disposed to adhere to their friendship with us, and to their peace with all others. While those more remote do not present appearances sufficiently quiet to justify the intermission of military precaution on our part.

The great tribes on our south-western quarter, much advanced beyond the others in agricultural and household arts, appear tranquil, and identifying their views with ours, in proportion to their advancements. With the whole of these people, in every quarter, I shall continue to inculcate peace, and friendship with all their neighbours, and perseverance in those occupations and pursuits which will best promote their own well-being.

The appropriations of the last session, for the defence of our sea-port towns and harbours, were made under expectation that a continuance of our peace would permit us to proceed in that work according to our convenience. It has been thought better to apply the sums then given towards the defence of New York, Charleston, and New Orleans chiefly, as most open and most likely first to need protection; and to leave places less immediately in danger to the provisions of the present session.

The gun-boats too, already provided, have,

on a like principle, been chiefly assigned to New York, New Orleans, and the Chesapeake. Whether our moveable force on the water, so material in aid of the defensive works on the land, should be augmented in this or any other form, is left to the wisdom of the Legislature.—For the purpose of manning these vessels, in sudden attacks on our harbours, it is a matter for consideration, whether the seamen of the United States may not justly be formed into a special militia, to be called on for tours of duty in defence of the harbours where they shall happen to be; the ordinary militia of the place furnishing that portion which may consist of landsmen.

The moment our peace was threatened, I deemed it indispensable to secure a greater provision of those articles of military stores, with which our magazines were not sufficiently furnished. To have awaited a previous and special sanction by law, would have lost occasions which might not be retrieved. I did not hesitate therefore to authorise engagements for such supplements to our existing stock, as would render it adequate to the emergencies threatening us; and I trust that the Legislature, feeling the same anxiety for the safety of our country, so materially advanced by this precaution, will approve when done, what they would have seen so important to be done, if then assembled. Expenses, also unprovided for, arose out of the necessity of calling all our gun-boats into actual service for the defence of our harbours, of all which accounts will be laid before you.

Whether a regular army is to be raised, and to what extent, must depend on the information so shortly expected. In the mean time I have called on the States for quotas of militia, to be in readiness for present defence; and have, moreover, encouraged the acceptance of volunteers; and I am happy to inform you, that these have offered themselves with great alacrity in every part of the Union: they are ordered to be organized, and ready at a moment's warning, to proceed on any service to which they may be called; and every preparation within the executive power, has been made to insure us the benefit of early exertions.

I informed Congress at their last session, of the enterprises against the public peace, which were believed to be in preparation by Aaron Burr and his associates, of the measures taken to defeat them, and to bring the offenders to justice. Their enterprises were happily defeated by the patriotic exertions of the militia whenever called into action, by the fidelity of the army, and energy of the Commander in chief, in promptly arranging the difficulties presenting themselves on the Sabine, repairing to meet those arising on the Mississippi, and dissipating before their explosion plots engendering there: I shall think it my duty to lay before you the proceedings,



ceedings, and the evidence publicly exhibited on the arraignment of the principal offenders before the District Court of Virginia. You will be enabled to judge whether the defect was in the testimony, in the law, or in the administration of the law; and wherever it shall be found, the Legislature alone can apply or originate the remedy. The framers of our Constitution certainly supposed they had guarded, as well their Government against destruction by treason, as their Citizens against oppression, under pretence of it; and if these ends are not attained, it is of importance to inquire by what means, more effectual, they may be secured.

The accounts of the receipts of revenue, during the year ending on the 30th day of September last, being not yet made up, a correct statement will be hereafter transmitted from the Treasury. In the mean time it is ascertained that the receipts have amounted to near sixteen millions of dollars; which, with the five millions and a half in the Treasury at the beginning of the year, have enabled us, after meeting the current demands and interest incurred, to pay more than four millions of the principal of our funded debt. These payments, with those of the preceding five and a half years, have extinguished of the funded debt twenty-five millions and a half of dollars, being the whole which could be paid or purchased within the limits of the law, and of our contracts; and have left us in the Treasury eight millions and a half of dollars. A portion of this sum may be considered as a commencement of accumulation of the surplusses of revenue, which, after paying the instalments of debt, as they shall become payable, will remain without any specific object. It may partly, indeed, be applied towards completing the defence of the exposed points of our country, on such a scale as shall be adapted to our principles and circumstances.

This object is doubtless among the first entitled to attention in such a state of our finances, and it is one which, whether we have peace or war, will provide security where it is due. Whether what shall remain of this, with the future surplusses, may be usefully applied to purposes already authorised, or more usefully to others requiring new authorities, or how otherwise they shall be disposed of, are questions calling for the notice of Congress: unless, indeed, they shall be superseded by a change in our public relations, now awaiting the determination of others. Whatever be that determination, it is a great consolation that it will become known at a moment when the Supreme Council of the nation is assembled at its post, and ready to give the aids of its wisdom and authority to whatever course the good of our country shall then call us to pursue.

Matters of minor importance will be the subjects of future communications; and no-

MONTHLY MAG., No. 165.

thing shall be wanting on my part which may give information or dispatch to the proceedings of the Legislature, in the exercise of their high duties, and at a moment so interesting to the public welfare.

TH. JEFFERSON.

GREAT BRITAIN.

*Gazette Extraordinary, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1807.*

#### DECLARATION.

The Declaration issued at St. Petersburg, by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has excited in his Majesty's mind the strongest sensations of astonishment and regret.

His Majesty was not unaware of the nature of those secret engagements, which had been imposed upon Russia in the conferences of Tilsit. But his Majesty had entertained the hope, that a review of the transactions of that unfortunate Negotiation, and a just estimate of its effects upon the glory of the Russian name, and upon the interests of the Russian Empire, would have induced his Imperial Majesty to extricate himself from the embarrassment of those new counsels and connections which he had adopted in a moment of despondency and alarm, and to return to a policy more congenial to the principles which he has so invariably professed, and more conducive to the honour of his crown, and to the prosperity of his dominions.

This hope has dictated to his Majesty the utmost forbearance and moderation in all his diplomatic intercourse with the court of St. Petersburg since the peace of Tilsit.

His Majesty had much cause for suspicion, and just ground of complaint. But he abstained from the language of reproach. His Majesty deemed it necessary to require specific explanation with respect to those arrangements with France, the concealment of which from his Majesty, could not but confirm the impression already received of their character and tendency. But his Majesty, nevertheless, directed the demand of that explanation to be made, not only without asperity or the indication of any hostile disposition, but with that considerate regard to the feelings and situation of the Emperor of Russia, which resulted from the recollection of former friendship, and from confidence interrupted but not destroyed.

The declaration of the Emperor of Russia proves that the object of his Majesty's forbearance and moderation has not been attained. It proves, unhappily, that the influence of that power, which is equally and essentially the enemy both of Great Britain and Russia, has acquired a decided ascendancy in the counsels of the cabinet of St. Petersburg, and has been able to excite a causeless enmity between two nations, whose long established connection, and whose mutual interests prescribed the most intimate union and co-operation.

His Majesty deeply laments the extension of the calamities of war. But called upon as

he is, to defend himself against an act of unprovoked hostility, his Majesty is anxious to refute in the face of the world the pretexts by which that act is attempted to be justified.

The declaration asserts that his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, has twice taken up arms in a cause in which the interest of Great Britain was more direct than his own; and founds upon this assertion the charge against Great Britain of having neglected to second and support the military operations of Russia.

His Majesty willingly does justice to the motives which originally engaged Russia in the great struggle against France. His Majesty avows with equal readiness the interests which Great Britain has uniformly taken in the fates and fortunes of the powers of the continent. But it would surely be difficult to prove that Great Britain, who was herself in a state of hostility with Prussia when the war broke out between Prussia and France, had an interest and a duty more direct in espousing the Prussian quarrel than the Emperor of Russia, the ally of his Prussian Majesty, the Protector of the North of Europe, and the Guarantee of the Germanic Constitution.

It is not in a public declaration that his Majesty can discuss the policy of having, at any particular period of the war, effected, or omitted to effect, disembarkations of troops on the coasts of Naples. But the instance of the war with the Porte is still more singularly chosen to illustrate the charge against Great Britain of indifference to the interests of her ally: a war undertaken by Great Britain at the instigation of Russia, and solely for the purpose of maintaining Russian interests against the influence of France.

If, however, the Peace of Tilsit is indeed to be considered as the consequence and the punishment of the imputed inactivity of Great Britain, his Majesty cannot but regret that the Emperor of Russia should have resorted to so precipitate and fatal a measure, at the moment when he had received distinct assurances that his Majesty was making the most strenuous exertions to fulfil the wishes and expectations of his ally (assurances which his Imperial Majesty received and acknowledged with apparent confidence and satisfaction); and when his Majesty was, in fact, prepared to employ for the advancement of the common objects of the war, those forces which, after the peace of Tilsit, he was under the necessity of employing to disconcert a combination directed against his own immediate interests and security.

The vexation of Russian commerce by Great Britain is in truth, little more than an imaginary grievance. Upon a diligent examination, made by his Majesty's command, of the records of the British court of admiralty, there has been discovered only a solitary instance, in the course of the present war, of the condemnation of a vessel really Russian; a vessel which had carried naval stores to a port of the common enemy. There are but

few instances of Russian vessels detained; and none in which justice has been refused to a party complaining of such detention. It is therefore matter of surprize as well as of concern to his Majesty, that the Emperor of Russia should have condescended to bring forward a complaint which, as it cannot be seriously felt by those in whose behalf it is urged, might appear to be intended to countenance those exaggerated declamations, by which France perseveringly endeavours to inflame the jealousy of other countries, and to justify her own inveterate animosity against Great Britain.

The peace of Tilsit was followed by an offer of mediation on the part of the Emperor of Russia, for the conclusion of a peace between Great Britain and France; which it asserted that his Majesty refused.

His Majesty did not refuse the mediation of the Emperor of Russia; although the offer of it was accompanied by circumstances of concealment which might well have justified his refusal. The articles of the treaty of Tilsit were not communicated to his Majesty; and specifically that article of the treaty in virtue of which the mediation was proposed, and which prescribed a limited time for the return of his Majesty's answer to that proposal. And his Majesty was thus led into an apparent compliance with a limitation so offensive to the dignity of an independent Sovereign. But the answer so returned by his Majesty was not a refusal. It was a conditional acceptance. The conditions required by his Majesty were a statement of the basis upon which the enemy was disposed to treat; and a communication of the articles of the peace of Tilsit. The first of these conditions was precisely the same which the Emperor of Russia had himself annexed not four months before to his own acceptance of the proffered mediation of the Emperor of Austria. The second was one which his Majesty would have had a right to require, even as the ally of his Imperial Majesty; but which it would have been highly improvident to omit, when he was invited to confide to his Imperial Majesty the care of his honour and his interest.

But even if these conditions (neither of which has been fulfilled, although the fulfilment of them has been repeatedly required by his Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg), had not been in themselves perfectly natural and necessary: there were not wanting considerations which might have warranted his Majesty in endeavouring, with more than ordinary anxiety, to ascertain the views and intentions of the Emperor of Russia, and the precise nature and effect of the new relations which his Imperial Majesty had contracted.

The complete abandonment of the interests of the King of Prussia (who had twice rejected proposals of separate peace, from a strict adherence to his engagements with his imperial ally), and the character of those provisions which the Emperor of Russia was con-



tented to make for his own interests in the negotiations of Tilsit, presented no encouraging prospect of the result of any exertions which his Imperial Majesty might be disposed to employ in favour of Great Britain.

It is not while a French army still occupies and lays waste the remaining dominions of the King of Prussia, in spite of the stipulations of the Prussian treaty of Tilsit; while contributions are arbitrarily exacted by France from that remnant of the Prussian monarchy, such as, in its entire and most flourishing state, the Prussian monarchy would have been unable to discharge; while the surrender is demanded, in time of peace, of Prussian fortresses, which had not been reduced during the war; and while the power of France is exercised over Prussia with such shameless tyranny, as to designate and demand for instant death, individuals, subjects of his Prussian Majesty, and resident in his dominions, upon a charge of disrespect towards the French government;—it is not while all these things are done and suffered, under the eyes of the Emperor of Russia, and without his interference on behalf of his ally, that his Majesty can feel himself called upon to account to Europe for having hesitated to repose an unconditional confidence in the efficacy of his Imperial Majesty's mediation.

Nor, even if that mediation had taken full effect, if a peace had been concluded under it, and that peace guaranteed by his Imperial Majesty, could his Majesty have placed implicit reliance on the stability of any such arrangement, after having seen the Emperor of Russia openly transfer to France the sovereignty of the Ionian republic, the independence of which his Imperial Majesty had recently and solemnly guaranteed.

But while the alleged rejection of the Emperor of Russia's mediation between Great Britain and France is stated as a just ground of his Imperial Majesty's resentment, his Majesty's request of that mediation for the re-establishment of peace between Great Britain and Denmark is represented as an insult which it was beyond the bounds of his Imperial Majesty's moderation to endure.

His Majesty feels himself under no obligation to offer any atonement or apology to the Emperor of Russia for the expedition against Copenhagen. It is not for those who were parties to the secret arrangements of Tilsit, to demand satisfaction for a measure to which those arrangements gave rise, and by which one of the objects of them has been happily defeated.

His Majesty's justification of the expedition against Copenhagen is before the world. The Declaration of the Emperor of Russia would supply whatever was wanting in it, if any thing could be wanting to convince the most incredulous of the urgency of that necessity under which his Majesty acted.

But until the Russian Declaration was published, his Majesty had no reason to suspect

that any opinions which the Emperor of Russia might entertain of the transactions at Copenhagen, could be such as to preclude his Imperial Majesty from undertaking, at the request of Great Britain, that same office of mediator, which he had assumed with so much alacrity on the behalf of France. Nor can his Majesty forget that the first symptoms of reviving confidence, since the peace of Tilsit, the only prospect of success in the endeavours of his Majesty's ambassador to restore the ancient good understanding between Great Britain and Russia, appeared when the intelligence of the siege of Copenhagen had been recently received at St. Petersburg.

The inviolability of the Baltic sea, and the reciprocal guaranties of the powers that border upon it, guaranties said to have been contracted with the knowledge of the British government, are stated as aggravation of his Majesty's proceedings in the Baltic. It cannot be intended to represent his Majesty as having at any time acquiesced in the principles upon which the inviolability of the Baltic is maintained; however his Majesty may, at particular periods, have forborne, for special reasons influencing his conduct at the time to act in contradiction to them. Such forbearance never could have applied but to a state of peace and real neutrality in the North; and his Majesty most assuredly could not be expected to recur to it, after France has been suffered to establish herself in undisputed sovereignty along the whole coast of the Baltic sea, from Dantzic to Lubeck.

But the higher the value which the Emperor of Russia places on the engagements respecting the tranquillity of the Baltic, which he describes himself as inheriting from his immediate predecessors, the Empress Catherine and the Emperor Paul, the less justly can his Imperial Majesty resent the appeal made to him by his Majesty as the guarantee of the peace to be concluded between Great Britain and Denmark. In making that appeal, with the most confidence and sincerity, his Majesty neither intended, nor can he imagine that he offered, any insult to the Emperor of Russia, nor can his Majesty conceive that, in proposing to the Prince Royal terms of peace, such as the most successful war on the part of Denmark could hardly have been expected to extort from Great Britain, his Majesty rendered himself liable to the imputation either of exasperating the resentment, or of outraging the dignity of Denmark.

His Majesty has thus replied to all the different accusations by which the Russian Government labours to justify the rupture of a connection which has subsisted for ages, with reciprocal advantage to Great Britain and Russia; and attempts to disguise the operation of that external influence by which Russia is driven into unjust hostilities for interests not her own.

The Russian declaration proceeds to announce the several conditions on which alone these

these hostilities can be terminated, and the intercourse of the two countries renewed.

His Majesty has already had occasion to assert, that justice has in no instance been denied to the claims of his Imperial Majesty's subjects.

The termination of the war with Denmark has been so anxiously sought by his Majesty, that it cannot be necessary for his Majesty to renew any professions upon that subject. But his Majesty is at a loss to reconcile the Emperor of Russia's present anxiety for the completion of such an arrangement, with his Imperial Majesty's recent refusal to contribute his good offices for effecting it.

The requisition of his Imperial Majesty for the immediate conclusion, by his Majesty, of a peace with France, is as extraordinary in the substance, as it is offensive in the manner. His Majesty has at no time declined to treat with France, when France has professed a willingness to treat on an admissible basis. And the Emperor of Russia cannot fail to remember that the last negotiation between Great Britain and France was broken off, upon points immediately affecting, not his Majesty's own interests, but those of his Imperial ally.—But his Majesty neither understands, nor will he admit, the pretension of Emperor of Russia to dictate the time, or the mode, of his Majesty's pacific negotiations with other powers. It never will be endured by his Majesty that any government shall indemnify itself for the humiliation of servitude to France, by the adoption of an insulting and peremptory tone towards Great Britain.

His Majesty proclaims anew those princi-

ples of Maritime Law, against which the armed neutrality, under the auspices of the Empress Catherine, was originally directed; and against which the present hostilities of Russia are denounced. Those principles have been recognized and acted upon in the best periods of the history of Europe; and acted upon by no power with more strictness and severity than by Russia herself in the reign of the Empress Catherine.

Those principles it is the right and the duty of his Majesty to maintain: and against every confederacy his Majesty is determined, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain them. They have at all times contributed essentially to the maritime power of Great Britain; but they are become incalculably more valuable and important at a period when the maritime power of Great Britain constitutes the sole remaining bulwark against the overwhelming usurpations of France; the only refuge to which other nations may yet resort, in happier times, for assistance and protection.

When the opportunity for peace between Great Britain and Russia shall arrive, his Majesty will embrace it with eagerness. The arrangements of such a negotiation will not be difficult or complicated. His Majesty, as he has nothing to concede, so he has nothing to require: satisfied, if Russia shall manifest a disposition to return to her ancient feeling of friendship towards Great Britain; and to a just consideration of her own true interests; and to a sense of her own dignity as an independent nation.

*Westminster, December 18, 1807.*

---

## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

---

### MARRIED.

By special licence, at his lordship's house in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Right Hon. the Earl of Craven, to Miss Brunton, of the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, daughter of Mr. Brunton, late of the Theatre at Norwich, and now of Covent Garden.

At Beckenham, by special licence, John Spalding, esq. of Hill-street, Berkeley-square, to Miss Mary Ann Eden, niece of Lord Auckland.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, John Hadley, esq. of Craven-street, to Mrs. Richardson, widow of the late Capt. Wm. R. of the royal navy.

At St. Pancras Church, Mr. Hughes, to Miss Josette Arbuthnot, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. A., of the 31st. regiment of foot.

Mr. William Matthew Thiselton, of Great Russell-street, to Miss Louisa Menzeau, daughter of Peter M., esq. of Camden Town.

At St. George's Queen-square, the Rev. John Cracroft, of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, to Miss Lewis, of Powis Place.

At St. Mary-at-hill, Mr. Davis, of the royal navy, to Miss Crage, daughter of Mr. C., of Waterman's Hall.

At Islington, James Henderson, esq. of Bow-lane, to Miss Packer, of Islington.

At St. George's Hanover square, Charles Mackennon, esq. of Upper Grosvenor-street, to Miss Sophia Burn, of George-street, Hanover-square.

At St. George's Queen-square, Captain James Nicholson, of the royal navy, to Miss Ann Bennet, eldest daughter of Alexander B., esq. of Queen-square.

At St. Pancras Church, Richard Burman, esq. of Southam, Warwickshire, to Miss Ann Shuttleworth, daughter of John S., esq. of Guildford-street.

At Martin's in the Fields, Mr. Rowles, jun. of Wasingley, to Miss Bullivant, of Petersburg.

At Tottenham, David Pollock, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister at law, to Miss Atkinson, only daughter of John A., esq. of Tottenham.



At St. Pancras Church, Charles Hill Hull, esq. late of the 16th light dragoons, to Miss Augusta Browning, of Blackheath.

J. C. Lockner, esq. of the East India Company's service, to Miss Mary Cook.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. T. Richards, of Clement's Inn, to Miss Couch, of Curzon-street, May-fair.

At Mary-le-bonne Church, John Picknell Seager, esq. to Miss Griffiths, of Francis-street, Tottenham Court Road.

## DIED.

Aged 18, Mr. William Stiles Weston, of Trinity College, Cambridge, eldest son of Ambrose Weston, esq. of Fenchurch-street.

At Pimlico, Mr. Jonathan Swainson, many years a private tutor in several noblemen's families.

In Rodney-street, Pentonville, Edward Lewis, esq.

In Wilson-street, Finsbury-square, Mr. James Green, watch-maker, 88.

At his seat on Hillindon-heath, aged 69, the Hon. Peter de Salis, count of the holy Roman empire.

Henry Parker, esq. assistant secretary of the tax office, Somerset-house.

In Grafton-street, James Ogilvy, esq. late major of the 59th regiment of foot.

In Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Mrs. Nunn, wife of Mr. James N., book-seller.

In Bedfordbury, Mr. James Tomlinson, wool-len draper.

At his house on Clapham-common, aged 81, John Collick, esq. of St. Martin's-lane, and one of the magistrates for the county of Middlesex, and for the city of Westminster.

In Holles-street, Cavendish-square, Lewi Ball, esq. late of Bengal, and brother of Sir Alexander B., governor of Malta.

Mr. Henry Holden, aged 23, son of Joseph Holden, esq. of Lombard-street.

In Spring-gardens, Henry Vaughan Brooke, esq. thirty-six years representative in the Irish house of Commons, for the county of Donegal, and member in the British parliament for the same county, for which he was elected in the year 1806.

At his house in Grosvenor-place, Sir John Thomas Stanley, bart. of Aldersley Park, Cheshire.

In Sanderson's-place, Bethnal-green, Thomas Brown, esq. secretary to the Levent company.

In Fludyer-street, Westminster, aged 19, Miss Mary Tustin, daughter of William T. esq.

Mr. Alexander Simpson, of the Bank of England, 67.

In Noble-street, aged 83, Mr. Augustus Lawson, late of Threadneedle-street, Apothecary.

In Queen-square, Mrs. Boydell, relict of James B., esq. of Hackney-grove.

In Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, John Pakenham, esq. of Lowestoff, Suffolk, vice admiral of the red.

In Exeter-street, Strand, Mr. Ralph Simons, glass manufacturer.

At Mount-pleasant, Tottenham, Rowland Stephenson, esq. late of Lombard-street, banker.

At Shepherd's-bush, aged 29, Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. William B., of Old Broad-street, solicitor, and only daughter of the late Tho. Collingwood, esq. of Gray's Inn.

Mr. S. Duperoy, banker, of New Basinghall-street.

In Upper Brooke-street, Mrs. Lynne, relict of the late Nicholas L., esq. of Horsham, Sussex.

In Cornhill, Henry Calander, esq.

In Charlotte-street, Daniel Dulaney Addison, esq. of the late regiment of Maryland, loyalists, raised in 1776, and disbanded in 1783.

Mr. George Gwilt, of Southwark, architect, aged 62.

Mrs. Ann Geering, wife of Mr. Richard G., of the Old Change, Cheapside, and daughter of Daniel Pinder, esq. deputy of the ward of Farringdon within.

Daniel Robinson, esq. of Gray's-inn, 74.

In Millman-street, Bedford-row, Mrs. Brooks, widow of James Stuart B., esq.

Mr. Richard Ferres, upwards of twenty-one years an officer belonging to the police-office in Worship-street.

At Hackney, Captain Samuel Burrows, late of the ship Jupiter, in the Jamaica trade.

In Bloomsbury-square, after a short illness, Mrs. Moysey, wife of Abel M., esq.

Thomas Penn, esq. of Stoke Newington.

Mr. William Wood, of the secretary's office, East-India House.

Mr. John Hamilton of Tower-hill, naval bookseller, and author of an excellent book on Practical Navigation.

In Duke street, Westminster, aged 91, Mrs. Mary Udney, of Long Ditton, in the county of Surrey, widow of the late George U., esq.

Mrs. Cooke, wife of William Cooke, esq. of Halfmoon-street, Piccadilly, to whom she had been united near forty years. She was of the most amiable character and manners, and possessing an excellent understanding, and extensive knowledge. Her loss is regretted by a large circle of friends.

In Clifford-street, Joseph Slack, esq. solicitor, aged 38, son of George S., esq. of King-street, Cheapside.

At his house in Coleman-street-buildings, aged 82, the Rev. John Newton, rector of the united parishes of St. Mary Woolnoth, and St. Mary Mountchurch Haw, upwards of forty-two years.

Henry Barker, esq. aged 72, for fifty years past one of the sworn clerks of the court of chancery, and in very extensive practice, from which he had just retired, and by which he had acquired, and has left an immense fortune.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, aged 84, James Gordon, esq. He was appointed first chief justice of the islands ceded by France at the peace of 1763, and filled that situation for several years.

At his apartments in the Edgeware-road, aged

aged 48, the *Rev. Nathaniel Gilbert*, vicar of Bledlow, Bucks, to which living he succeeded on the decease of Dr. Davie, master of Balliol College, Oxford, in 1798. He was a native of the island of Antigua, and related to several families of distinction in this kingdom. Some years since he went out chaplain to the British settlement of Sierra Leone, and on his return to this country was presented by Mr. Whitebread to the vicarage of Bledlow, where both by precept and example, he approved himself a faithful pastor over the flock committed to his charge, as well as a learned, eloquent, diligent, and successful minister of that gospel, which was his own support through various trials which he had to go through in life, and happily afforded a source of unfailing consolation under the last struggles of dissolving nature.

In Russel street, of a consumption, in his 26th year, Mr. Robert Fagg, a respectable farmer at Purleigh, in Essex.

Mr. Thomas Ostell, aged 29, bookseller, in Ave-Maria-lane, an honest, worthy, and industrious man, whose premature death is lamented by a respectable circle of friends.

Daniel Bureau, esq. merchant, of Walbrook, and one of the Directors of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

In Wimpole street, Mrs. Stewart, wife of Lieutenant-General James S.

At Windsor, — *Cope*, esq. second cook to his Majesty, a person who deserves to be recorded in the annals of literature, as well as in those of cookery, for having highly contributed to the perfection of the immortal epic of the *Lousiad*. A poem which cannot fail to be admired as long as the language in which it is written, is fully understood. Mr. Cope, strongly suspected of having afforded the poet every information of the travels and actions of the little hero of that piece, underwent a formal examination, and not being wholly acquitted of the charge, he suffered for several years in his culinary preferment, before he attained the situation of second cook. As his prospects at court have now finally closed, the poet has not hesitated to acknowledge the source which gave birth to that unrivalled production.

At Fallowden, in Northumberland, the *Right Hon. Charles Grey*, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, and Baron Grey de Howick, a General in the Army, Governor of Guernsey, Colonel of the 3d Regiment of Dragoons, and Knight of the military order of the Bath. *Further particulars will be given in our next.*

At Ipswich, aged 70, *Mrs. Clara Reeve*, a lady of considerable literary talents, and author of several works which have been well received by the public. Her first publication was a translation from the Latin of the fine old romance, Barclay's *Argenis*, which made its appearance in 1772, in four volumes duodecimo, under the title of *The Phoenix*, or the History of Polyarchus and *Argenis*. She next wrote, *The Champion of Virtue*, a Gothic Story, which was published in 1777,

and in the succeeding year reprinted under the title of, *The Old English Baron*, a title which it has ever since retained. Mrs. R. afterwards wrote, *The Two Mentors*, a modern story; *The Progress of Romance*, through Times, Countries, and Manners, which was written in a course of interesting evening conversations; she afterwards published, *The Exile*, or *Memoirs of the Count de Cronstadt*; the principal incidents of which are borrowed from a novel by M. d'Arnaud; *The School for Widows*, a novel; *Plan of Education*, with Remarks on the System of other Writers; and *Memoirs of Sir Roger de Clarendon*, natural son of Edward the Black Prince, with Anecdotes of many eminent Persons of the Fourteenth Century. All the writings of Mrs. R. bear marks of her having cultivated useful knowledge with considerable success, and also with having applied that knowledge with less frivolity and affectation than is frequently to be found in the works of female authors. We cannot resist introducing the following Letter from this lady to a gentleman with whom she occasionally corresponded, not only as it shews her opinions in respect to the politics of an eventful and dangerous period of history, but also as giving a short account of the means whereby she was enabled to acquire that strength of intellect which induced her to present the world with those literary productions that were at all times received with favour and approbation. In this letter, it will appear that her fears in respect to the corruption of which she so strongly complains as existing in the political system of this country, were just then powerfully raised by her having recently read the effusions of Thomas Paine, whose opinions as tending to produce revolutionary excesses she successfully combats, yet conceding more to expediency in submitting to imaginary evils, than to conviction of the necessity of change.

SIR, Ipswich, April 18, 1792.

I received your packet by yesterday's coach, and think myself much honoured by the communication. Having an opportunity of sending some letters by a friend who goes to London to-morrow, I will reply to the contents of your favour of yesterday. I think with you, that Mr. Paine's writings are dangerous; that they have a tendency to excite not only discontent, but sedition, faction, and finally, civil war, in this once happy country. I detest his levelling principles, and I contend for a virtuous and well regulated subordination. But what is it that renders Paine's writings thus dangerous? Not his absurdities, for those we may justly laugh at. It is because, with much fallacy, there is blended much truth, and it is not every reader that can separate them. The English constitution is a glorious fabric in theory; people have admired it in contemplation; but when we presume to investigate it closely, we find what is glorious in theory, is not so in practice. Can we say that the parliament is a true representation of the three estates of this



this country? Certainly not. It is true that the form of the constitution remains; but the spirit is evaporated, and there is only a *Caput Mortuum* behind. Is the house of Commons a true representation of the people? Do the members go free into the senate? Do those who go free into it remain so afterwards? There is but one answer to all these questions. I might ask further, why do the ministry constantly and invariably oppose a parliamentary reform? Because it would take out of their hands, the means of packing a majority upon every question. Is this a true picture of the House of Commons or no? Is such a House of Commons competent to the great purposes of Legislation, and the security of the lives and properties of the people of this island? Let us ascend to the second pillar of the Temple of Freedom. What a prodigious—what a monstrous increase of nobility, of the privileges of peerage!—(What a peerage of the present reign!) These are forming an aristocracy which will not be perceived, till its influence is too great to be opposed openly. But let us behold the third pillar.—Here I shall only repeat what has been said in the house of commons, that the power of the crown was increased, and is daily increasing. I presume, to say that all kings would be absolute if they could, and that the laws were intended to confine their power within proper limits. And now my good sir, what is the British Constitution, when we peep at the inside of it?—Is it not “a goodly apple rotten at the core?”—At least, if corruption be rottenness. The system of influence, is the system of corruption. Can that be a happy country that is governed by the system of corruption?—Can that be a prosperous country that is overwhelmed with debts and taxes, (the consequences of the system of corruption) and which raises with difficulty the means to pay the interest of the national debt? That there are great riches in this oppressed country is true, but they are in the possession of individuals, and the public is poor, is in debt, is oppressed. Although I am convinced that all these things are indispensable truths; yet I believe that any alteration is dangerous, especially at this time, when the spirit of revolution is gone forth into all parts of Europe, men’s eyes are opened to perceive the blessings of freedom, and to catch at them. Factious men are continually writing pamphlets that stimulate men to sedition and revolt. Under these circumstances, perhaps, it “is better to bear the ills we have, than fly to others which we know not of.” On the other hand, many people are of opinion, that nothing but a parliamentary reform can prevent a revolution. I hope not, for the levellers to bring forward a revolution, is the greatest evil that Britain has to fear; it would renew the old times of anarchy and confusion, which may God forbid! I speak of the revolution in 1688 as you do; I call it glorious, fortunate, and happy; but it was incomplete. Then was the time to have ascertained the constitution of Britain, her

rights and liberties, and to have secured them to the latest posterity. Smollet, an acknowledged tory, confesses this truth. “William ascended the throne in consequence of an express capitulation with the people. Yet on this occasion, the zeal of the parliament towards their deliverer, seems to have overshoot their attachment to their own liberties and privileges; or, at least they neglected the fairest opportunity that ever occurred, to retrench those prerogatives of the crown to which they imputed all the late and former calamities of the kingdom.” I think I have advanced nothing for which I cannot produce proofs and authorities; if you should happen to think otherwise, consider that you have drawn from me these impertinences, by asking my opinions on subjects of great importance. My father was an Old Whig, from him I have learned all that I know, he was my oracle; he used to make me read the parliamentary debates while he smoked his pipe after supper; I gaped and yawned over them at the time, but unawares to myself, they fixed my principles once and for ever. He made me read Rapin’s History of England, the information it gave, made amends for its dryness. I read Cato’s letters by Trenchard and Gordon, I read the Greek and Roman Histories, and Plutarch’s Lives; all these at an age when few people of either sex can read their names. My opinions have never altered since I was twenty-one years of age, and now I am nearer sixty than fifty. You will find that I am no longer to be called *Miss*, but will in future address to Mrs. C. Reeve, Ipswich. I consider Mr. Burke, and Mr. Paine, as the extreme points of opposition, I think there is equal fallacy in both, with this difference however, that Paine believes all that he says, and Burke does not; that he means to deceive, and throw dust in the eyes of his readers. I wish and pray for my country’s welfare and happiness, and would wear out the remainder of my eyes and hands to do it service; but I cannot suppose that my feeble hand could avail, to storm the torrent of vice, folly, luxury, and corruption. I honour those who use their talents for this noble and honourable purpose. I wish that you, sir, may use your time and talents for this end; and I pray God to give efficacy to your endeavours to serve your country. I have been all my life straitened in my circumstances, and used my pen to support a scanty establishment; yet, I have drawn my pen to the best of my knowledge, on the side of truth, virtue, and morality, and I have endeavoured to use my talents, so as not to undervalue the gifts of heaven, nor overrate my own abilities. I have not yet read Mrs. Wolstoncraft’s Rights of Women, but I am promised them by a friend, and I will afterwards give you my opinion, if you think it worth your attention. With a due sense of the honor you have done me by your communications. I am Sir, your most obliged and humble servant,

C. REEVE.  
PROVINCIAL

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

\* \* *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

*Married.*] At Norton, near Stockton, Thomas Martin, esq. late captain in the military service of the East-India company at Bengal, to Miss Wardell, daughter of the late Mr. George W. of Sedgfield, Durham.

At South Shields, Robert Shield, esq. of Tynemouth Place, to Miss Eliz. Hart, daughter of Mr. William H. ship-owner.

At Tynemouth, Lieut. Richard Wilson, of the royal navy, to Miss Carr, of North Shields.

At Durham, Mr. Thomas Cockrill, of Sunderland, to Miss White.

At Sunderland, Mr. Thomas Eynett, ship-owner, to Miss Thompson.

*Died.*] At Sunderland. Mr. Wm. Barton, attorney, 30.—Mr. W. White, 49.—Mr. Ralph Orton.—Mrs. Dunn, wife of Capt. D. Finding herself indisposed, she lay down on the bed, and was discovered in a few hours quite dead.—Mr. James Pyeburn, 38.—Mr. James Hill, of the Marine tavern, 57.

At Tynemouth, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Nicholas S. One of her children, five weeks old, died about a fortnight, and another, three years old, two days before her.

At South Shields, Mr. Wm. Wyles, late master of the Success, of that port.

At Morpeth, Mr. John Sandwich, 75.

At Morton House, Durham, Miss Jane Leaviss, daughter of Wm. L. esq.

At Earsdon, Mr. Miles Warkman, brother of the Rev. Wm. W. rector of Ford.

At Berwick, Mrs. Robertson, wife of Mr. John R. merchant, 72.—Mr. Samuel Lough, 58. His death was occasioned by the following circumstance: he was going on-board one of the smacks lying at the quay, after dark, to meet his wife and family, who were on-board on a visit to the captain, (his son-in-law,) when his foot slipped, he pitched with his head on the gunwale of the vessel and fell into the river. The alarm being instantly given, he was got out of the water in a few minutes; medical assistance was immediately procured, and every means used to restore life, but in vain.—Mrs. Hannah Fleck, 80.

At Colliercoats, near North Shields, John Ramsay, mariner, aged 115. He served in the capacity of cabin-boy on board one of the ships in Sir George Rooke's squadron, at the taking of Gibraltar, in 1704. He retained his faculties in full perfection till within a few days of his death, nor did his great age

in the smallest degree damp his lively spirits, or shade his blythe countenance; and his society was eagerly courted by the young and gay in the neighbourhood, whom he never failed to gratify with a merry song or good old story.

At Newcastle, Mr. Alex. Frazer, of Inverness.—The infant son of John Cookson, jun. esq.—Mr. John Blaylock, son of Mr. George B. 23.—Mrs. Margaret Lee, 47.—Captain Burton, 75.—Richard Wilson, esq. of Forest Hall, near Long Benton, 49.—The Rev. Wm. Warrilow, many years a Roman-catholic priest in this town, 69.—Miss Frances Carr.—Mrs. Lee, wife of Mr. Thomas L. 47.

At Raby Castle, Mrs. Margaret Calton, housekeeper to the Earl of Darlington, 59.

At the Demesne, near Morpeth, Mrs. Addison, relict of John A. esq. of Whitby, 68.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Barbara Greenwell, 53.

At Chester-le-Street, Mrs. Garth, of Bolam, near West Auckland, 81.

At West Bowdon, Miss Robinson.

### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

*Married.*] At Middleton Chapel, John Moore, esq. of Grimeshill, to Miss Gathorne, daughter of the late Richard G. esq. of Kirby Lonsdale.

At Kendal, Mr. John Drinkwater, jun. of Liverpool, to Miss Gandy.

Major Williams, of the Bombay establishment, to Martha, third daughter of the late Charles Deane, esq. of Keekle Grove.

At Wigton, Mr. N. Routledge, of Carlisle, to Miss Milcha Chambers, of Cowfall, near Wigton.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, Mrs. Margaret Workman, 38.—Mrs. Ruth Hebron, 85.—Mrs. Susannah Hope, 76.—Mr. John Graham, 76.—Mr. Adam Anderson, 91.—Mr. Thomas Penrith, 36.—Miss Margaret Glendinning, 24.—Mr. Robert Allen.—Miss Nancy Blake, 40.—Mr. John Moffatt, 76.—Mr. Mark Baxbey, 45.—Mr. Thomas Graham, 75.

At Burneside Hall, near Kendal, Mrs. Harrison.

At Harrington, Mrs. White, widow. She was blind, and during the short absence of her attendant, her clothes caught fire, which occasioned her death in a few hours.

At Workington, Mr. Frycare Baxter, 25, surgeon, and lieutenant in the grenadier company of Workington volunteers.

At



At Papcastle, near Cockermouth, Henry Tolson, esq.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. Scott, wife of Mr. S. of Dublin, 26.

At Cummersdale, Mr. John Carruthers, 85.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Richard Iredale Yeoward, serjeant-major in the Whitehaven volunteer artillery, 34 —Mrs. Keswick, relict of Mr. Michaelmas K. —Mrs. Eleanor Barber, 83. —Mrs. Mary Rudd. —Mrs. Kitchen, midwife, 67.

At Kendal, Mr. Garnet Braithwate, 66. —Mr. Michael Earl.

At Penrith, Mr. Thomas Longmire, 69; who, whilst walking in the street, dropped down and instantly expired.

At Carleton, near Carlisle, Mr. J. Millikan. He had just returned home from enjoying the diversion of shooting, when he fell down and instantly expired, without any previous symptoms of indisposition.

#### YORKSHIRE.

At the late annual meeting of the subscribers to the General Subscription Library at Hull, held in the Library Room, it appeared that the number of subscribers was 462; and that the sum expended during the last year in books amounted to 4211.

A petition has been presented to the Lord Mayor and Corporation of York, signed by most of the inhabitants in Walmgate, and by many respectable gentlemen and farmers in the country, who attend the sheep market or fair in that city, stating the great inconvenience they experience from such market being held in a part of the town so very ill suited for the purpose, and requesting that a more commodious situation be appointed wherein the market or fair may in future be held. From the readiness manifested upon all occasions by the Corporation, to promote any plan, that has for its object the convenience of the public, there can be no doubt but the prayer of the petition will be complied with, and thus a considerable nuisance removed.

Some workmen lately digging the foundation of a house, near the Mount, without Micklegate-bar, York, broke into a vault, built of stone, and arched over with Roman bricks; the length of the vault was 8 feet, the height 6 feet, and breadth 5 feet. A coffin of coarse rag stone was found in it, covered with a flag of blue stone, about 7 feet long, 3 feet 2 inches wide, 4 inches thick, and 1 foot 9 inches deep, containing a human skeleton entire, with the teeth complete, supposed to be the remains of a Roman lady. Near the skull lay two glass phials or lacrymatories, one of them appeared to be inlaid with silver. At some little distance from the vault was discovered a Roman urn, perfectly entire, in which were deposited, according to the Roman custom, the ashes and bones, partly burnt, of a human body.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 165.

*Married.*] At Kilnwick Percy, Ralph Creyke, jun. esq. of Marton, to Miss Denison, eldest daughter of Robert D. esq. of the former place.

The Rev. Anthony Lister, vicar of Gargrave, near Skipton, to Miss York, only daughter of W. Y. esq. of Leeds.

At Bawtry, William Neill, esq. of Shaw, Ayrshire, captain in the 69th regiment of foot, to Caroline, the eldest daughter of Geo. Spiller, esq. deputy commissary-general.

At Wakefield, Mr. John Holt, jun. of Langley Hall, near Huddersfield, to Miss Maria Jones, late of the Theatres-royal, York and Edinburgh.

At Leeds, Joseph Lee, esq. of Red Hill, near Stourbridge, Worcestershire, to Lydia, eldest daughter of Wade Browne, esq. of Potternewton.

*Died.*] At Hull, Mrs. Fea, wife of Mr. F. merchant. —Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, 68. —Mr. James Burnett, 46. —Mrs. Clifford, 83. —Nathaniel Tucker, M. D. 57; a man whose purity of morals, and rectitude of conduct in every department in life, will long endear his memory to all who knew him. He practised in this town 22 years. —Mrs. Barnard, 73. —Mr. Welch, second mate of the American ship *Cato*, 36.

At Shaw, near Halifax, Miss Bramley, eldest daughter of John B. esq.

At York, Miss Carter, daughter of Mr. C. spirit merchant, 22 —Miss Standish, eldest daughter of Thomas Strickland S. esq. —Mrs. Dencer, 55. —Mr. James Jackman, formerly of the George inn. He was the first promoter of the travelling diligences. —Miss Morrill, youngest daughter of the late Bacon M. esq. —Mr. Henry Howlett, 57.

At Leeds, Mr. Peter Plummer, officer of excise. —Mr. John Sykes. —Mr. Ralph Carr.

At the Cleveland Tontine inn, in consequence of an epileptic fit, with which he was seized in the mail-coach, on the road from Thirsk to the above place, William Hawks, jun. esq. of Gateshead.

At Blyth, in consequence of a paralytic stroke, while attending forenoon service in the church of that place, Mr. Milburne, 56. He was many years agent to Sir M. W. Ridley, bart. and is much lamented, as a father to the fatherless, and a friend to the distressed. The whole congregation were thrown into confusion by this melancholy event; the officiating clergyman had only just delivered the text at the time, and the service was not proceeded with.

At Sheffield Park, Mrs. Woollen. She had just finished reading a letter, which contained an account of the loss of a ship, on-board of which all the crew perished, excepting her own son and another boy, when being suddenly overcome with joy and apprehension, she fell upon the floor, and instantly expired.

At Richmond, Mr. Thomas Meadows, comedian in Mr. Butler's company, 40.

4 K

At

At Newton House, near Bedale, John Burrell Harrison, esq. only son of John Cully H. esq. one of the justices of the peace for the North Riding.

At Doncaster, aged 57, Henry Moyes, M.D. of Edinburgh. He was delivering a course of lectures there on natural philosophy, but being seized with a complaint at the stomach, a short indisposition deprived the world of this learned and truly valuable character.

At his house on Fulford Road, James Robson, esq. one of the aldermen of the corporation of York, 76. He served the office of sheriff in 1785, and that of lord-mayor in 1800.

At Scholes, near Leeds, Mr. Wm. Lindley; and on the Saturday following, Mrs. Lindley, his widow; also on the Saturday after Mrs. L. Mr. J. Law, the brother of Mrs. Lindley. The two latter were executors of the will of Mr. L. and had no reason, at the time of his death, to suppose that their own was so near.

At Elland Hall, near Halifax, Rob. Lambert, esq. 65.

At Spen, near Birstall, Mrs. Mann, wife of Mr. Joseph M. 72.

#### LANCASHIRE.

An institution has recently been formed at Liverpool, which reflects great honour on those who have been instrumental in its formation. It is called the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, and its object is the instructing in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and the clothing and apprenticing of poor children descended from Irish parents. With a liberality of sentiment corresponding with the philanthropy which dictated such a measure, they have declared that the following be considered as an established, fundamental, and eternal law of the Society, namely,—“That the blessings of this Institution shall be dispensed, without any regard to the religious tenets or the mode of worship, which may be preferred by the objects of the charity, or by their connexions.”—Every benevolent mind will contemplate the establishment of such an institution in a town which is a great resort for the poor and distressed Irish, and whose number there is little, if any, under ten thousand, as likely to be productive of the most extensive utility. We are happy to find that it is the wish of several of the directors, to bind the pupils after a suitable education, to some of our most expert farmers. Their return to their native country, under such circumstances, must be regarded as matter of great national advantage, and we trust may be the means of recommending the institution to the liberal consideration of the Irish nobility, gentry, and others. The donations that have been made, and the annual subscriptions that have been entered into in support of the Society, are very liberal, and encourage the pleasing expectation of increasing patronage and permanent stability. Earl

Fitzwilliam, the permanent patron of the institution, has with princely munificence presented it with 2000l.

*Married.*] At Bolton-le-Moors, Jos. Yates, esq. of Peel Hall, son of the late Sir Jos. Y. to Miss Ainsworth, daughter of Thomas A. esq. of Bridge House, Bolton.

At Manchester, Mr. Ormstone, of Halifax, to Miss Shelburne, of the Bull's Head inn, Hulme.

At Liverpool, Mr. William Lumley, printer, to Miss C. Lee, school mistress.—Mr. Sampson Middleton, merchant, of Hull, to Miss Sowerby, daughter of Mr. Peter S. merchant.

At Penwortham, Thomas Marten, esq. of Ormskirk, to Miss Norris, of Longton, near Preston.

At Horridge, near Blackrod, Mr. James Ascroft, surgeon, to Miss Ann Sharples.

At Newchurch, in Rossendale, George Ormerod, esq. of Green's Nook, to Miss Hargreaves, eldest daughter of Henry H. esq.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, Vincent Pearce Ashfield, esq. merchant, 69.—Mrs. Jane Young.—Mr. Wm. Ainsworth, 76.—Capt. Henry Jump, of the brig Jane, of this port, 37.—Mr. Thomas Hughes, formerly for many years commander of a ship from this port, 75.—Mrs. Howell, 56.—Mr. John Guy.—Mr. John Johnson, surgeon, 82. Though skilful in his profession and exemplary in his life, he was by a series of misfortunes reduced in his old age to indigence. Yet out of an annuity of 24 guineas allowed him by a benevolent friend, he not only maintained himself decently, but was enabled to exercise that liberality and charity for which his disposition was remarkable, and finally to bequeath a handsome sum to his posterity.—Mr. Peter Williamson, 70.—Mrs. Corlett, 60.

At Manchester, Mrs. Emery, wife of Mr. Thomas E. of the Garrick's Head tavern.—Miss Newton, daughter of Mr. Gabriel N.—Mrs. Eliz. Bartley.—Mr. Tho. Shelmerdine, 52; and two days afterwards his mother, Mrs. S. 76.—Mr. Richard France, of the Falstaff tavern.—Mrs. Ainscough.—Mr. Sam. Osbaldiston, eldest son of Mr. Jos. O.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Saul, relict of Thomas S. esq. 62.—Mrs. Booth, wife of James B. esq. collector of his Majesty's customs at that port.—Miss Agnes Horner.—Mrs. Lowther, mother of the late Capt. John L.—Mr. John Berry, in his 100th year.

At Scorton, near Garstang, Mr. William Dickenson, mariner, 100.

At Darley, near Bolton-le Moors, Mrs. Rawson, wife of Benjamin R. esq.

At Gorton, George Grimshaw, esq. 71.

At Preston, Mr. Stephen Cross, of the Black Horse and Rainbow public-house, and a member of the Preston rifle corps.

At Warrington, Mr. William Whitley.—Miss Shaw.



At Parbold, Mrs. Hatton, relict of Mr. Richard H. 64.

At Widness, near Warrington, Mr. William Cowley Richardson, eldest son of Mr. Cowley R. of Widness House, 29.

[*Further particulars relative to Arthur Onslow, esq. whose death was noticed in No. 164, p. 504.* To his great disinterestedness, the Report of the Commissioners of Enquiry into the Affairs of the Customs, bears the strongest testimony. Notwithstanding the great voluntary sacrifice of emolument he had made, he lived to see the post he held, made by the great encrease of the revenue of the customs, and the astonishing progress of the trade of Liverpool, one of the most lucrative offices under government. He was the representative of the eldest branch of the ancient family of Onslow, in Shropshire, from a younger branch of which the Earl of Onslow is descended. He left only one son, Mr. Serjeant Onslow.]

## CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Stockport, the Rev. George Hornsby, vicar of Turkdean, Gloucestershire, to Cordelia Emma Astley, youngest daughter of the late John A. esq. of Dukinfield Lodge.

At Wychembury, Colonel Coghlan, to Miss Broughton, daughter of the Rev. Sir Thomas B. of Doddington Hall.

*Died.*] At Stockport, Mr. J. Northall, bookseller. He had been at chapel in the forenoon, it being Sunday, came home, ate a hearty dinner, and seemed quite cheerful; but about an hour after he was seized with a numbness in one of his feet, which immediately proceeded up one side, and took away the use of it. In a few minutes he was deprived of the use of the other also, together with his senses. He remained in this deplorable state, totally insensible and unable to speak, till about five o'clock, when he expired in the arms of Mr. Dawson, his partner in trade. Mr. Northall was a truly upright man, endowed with great benevolence, and universally respected.

At Chester, Mr. Nathaniel Bevan, of the Harp and Crown, 37.—Mrs. Jones, of the Nine Houses. She was found dead in her bed. It is a singular circumstance, that her husband likewise expired suddenly in January last, while eating his supper at the Coach and Horses inn.

At Knutsford, Mrs. Anna Maria Legh.

## DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Tibshelf, Mr. Peter Wells, of Hull, merchant, to Miss Hill.

*Died.*] At Stanton-by-Dale, Wm. Walters, gent. 83.

At Derby, Mr. Geo. Moneypenny, sculptor, 69.—The Hon. Mrs. Tracey.

At Coxbench, Mrs. Bowner.

At Castle Donnington, Archibald Campbell, 97. He was a native of Scotland, and came into this country as a soldier in the army of the Pretender, whom he deserted at Derby, where and in that neighbourhood he has ever since remained.

At Duffield, Mr. James Carter Sharp, 45.

At Mickleover, Mr. George Wade, 69.

At Weston-upon-Trent, Mrs. Duncelow, 29.

At Ludwell Farm, Miss Ann Pickering.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Gretna Green, W. H. Hall, esq. of Nottingham, to Miss Dickinson, daughter of William D. esq. of Muskham Grange.

At Gonalston, the Rev. L. Oldacres, of Woodborough, to Miss Lealand, only daughter of Mr. Wm. L.

At Nottingham, Captain Fisher, of the Bombay artillery, to Miss Guy.

John Grammar, esq. of Newthorpe Hall, to Miss Read, only daughter of Joseph R. esq. of Watnall.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, aged 80, Mr. Geo. Burbage, upwards of thirty years a proprietor and printer of The Nottingham Journal, and a member of the senior council of the corporation of Nottingham. He had been in business as a bookseller and printer nearly sixty years, during which period, it is but justice to say, that by his intense application and urbanity of manners, he obtained the respect of all ranks and descriptions of society.—Mrs. Atkins.—Mrs. Mabbott, 67.—Mrs. Solory, 86.—Mrs. Ward.—Mr. Hodgkinson.—Mrs. Pogson.

At Carlton Hall, the only daughter of Rob. Ramsden, esq. 20.

At Wigthorpe, J. Worsley, esq. of Work-sop.

At Farrisfield, Mr. Samuel Blyton, 70.—Mrs. Brown, relict of Mr. Gilbert B. attorney.

At Kirklington Hall, Mrs. Whettam.

At East Retford, Mr. John Bailey, 58.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Oswaby, Capt. Atty, of the North Lincoln militia, eldest son of James A. esq. of Whitby, Yorkshire, to Miss Harriet Whichcote, second daughter of Sir Thomas W. bart.

*Died.*] At Ketton, near Stamford, Anna Margaretta Edwards, sister to Col. Noel, M.P. for the county of Rutland, and only surviving daughter of Lady Jane Edwards.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Hannah Huddleston, of that city, aged 63, fishmonger. This poor woman was mother to John Sykes, who served under Lord Nelson, and was a great favorite of his. He more than once saved the life of that gallant admiral, especially in a night action with some Spanish gun-boats in the bay of Cadiz, when the admiral's barge with ten men was opposed to and overpowered that of the Spanish commodore which carried thirty.—Mrs. Peacock.—Mr. Wm. Battersby, sergeant in the South Lincoln militia, 60.—Mrs. Clay, wife of Mr. C. of the Falstaff public house.—Mrs. Hall, relict of Mr. H. merchant.

At Louth, Miss Lucy Dunn, youngest daughter of Mr. D. merchant.—Mrs. Dyans, keeper of the toll bar, 66.—Mr. Robert Healey.

At Teynton All Saints, Miss Frances Teynton. A few days before her decease, she enjoyed the unclouded prospect of life and happiness; and the day on which she died had been fixed upon for her wedding-day.

At Norton, near Gainsborough, Mr. Cowllam, schoolmaster, 40.

At Gainsborough, Miss Trevor, daughter of Mr. T. attorney.

At Spilsby, Mr. John Hodson, 34.

At his house at Greatford, the Rev. Francis Willis, M. D. justly celebrated for his success in curing the greatest affliction of the human race, insanity; and highly esteemed as a man always ready to relieve the minor necessities of his fellow creatures. A few months since he had a paralytic stroke, which impaired his memory, and considerably weakened his frame; but he was so far from betraying symptoms of near approaching dissolution, that late on the day preceding his death, he was vigorous enough, though in the 90th year of his age, and in a dark and cold evening, to walk twice from his own house to the village of Barholm, a distance of nearly a mile, to see a patient. He retired to rest in good spirits, and on the following morning shaved himself, as was his practice, and continued without any apparent change of health till after dinner, when he complained of being very ill, and five minutes afterwards expired in his chair. As a man so advanced in years, he was remarkably hale; and about five years since performed a journey on horseback of 90 miles in one day, to give a vote at Brentford for his friend Mr. Mainwaring. The fame of the professional service he some years ago rendered to this country in the person of the sovereign, induced his attendance to be sought for the Queen of Portugal, to whom he went, and who was for some months his patient. At the time of his death, a great number of afflicted persons of family and respectability were under his care at Greatford and Shillingthorpe, where the doctor had the largest establishment of the kind in the kingdom. He was of Brazennose, Oxford, M. A. 1740, B. and D. M. 1759. Dr. W. has left five sons by his first wife, who was sister to the Rev. Peregrine Curtis, of Brinstone, near Lincoln, and who died on the 18th of May, 1787, aged 73 years. The Doctor then married Mrs. Storer, who survives him, and by whom he has left no issue.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Leicester, Mr. Hudson, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Bradley, merchant.—Mr. Wright, of Burton Lazars, to Miss Eliz. Higgenson.

At Gadsby, the Rev. J. Leete, to Mary, the youngest daughter of the late Rev. T. Troughton Lydial, many years rector of Warkton, Northamptonshire.

*Died.*] At his seat, at Stapleford, the Right Hon. Philip Sherard, Earl and Baron of Harborough, and Baron of Leitrim, in Ireland. His Lordship was in his 41st year. He is

succeeded in his titles and estates by his only son Philip, who is about twelve years of age. His Lordship married Miss Monckton, daughter of the Hon. Colonel John Monckton, by whom he has left the above son, and several daughters.

At Leicester, Mr. W. Forsell.

At Aylstone, Mrs. Cook, youngest daughter of Mr. James Flude.

At Hinckley, Mr. John Needham, upwards of thirty years an occasional writer in the Gentleman's Diary, and a contributor to other publications of the same nature.

At Potter's Marston, Mr. Thomas Toon.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Madeley, Mr. Cocks, of Dawley, to Mrs. Palmer.

At Stoke upon Trent, John Hill, esq. of Brownhills, near Newcastle under Lyme, to Miss Baddeley, only daughter of John B. esq. of Shelton in the Potteries.

At Chredle, Mr. J. Holmes, of Manchester, to Miss M. Sykes, third daughter of Mr. S. of Edgley-house, Stockport.

*Died.*] At Burton on Trent, Mr. John Tarratt, of Wolverhampton.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Cole, of the Swan inn.

At Walsall, Mrs. Unit.

At Penkridge, Mr. Edward Kent, of Wolverhampton.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Warwick, Mr. Thomas, jun. of Deritend, to Miss Humphriss.

At Birmingham, Mr. R. Gill, of Manchester, to Miss Sarah Paxton.

At Swinnerton, Mr. Geo. Stubbs, to Miss Astbury.

*Died.*] At Edgburton mill, near Birmingham, John Key, 107.

At Birmingham, Mr. Rob. Butcher — Mrs. Hurst. — Mr. Richard Minns — Mrs. Freeth. — John Mander Dickenson, youngest son of Mr. Wm. D.

At Deritend, Mrs. Pye.

At Warwick, Mrs. Bond. — Mr. William Dyke, of the Nag's Head.

At Tamworth, Miss Hunt, sister to Capt. H.

At Northfield, Mr. Joseph Green.

At Coventry, Mr. Tho. Teasdale, chemist and druggist. — Mr. Peter Seager. — Mrs. Graft.

At Neachell's Green, Mr. John Rose.

At Hampton in Arden, Mrs. Steen.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Prees, the Rev. Edward Neville, vicar of that place, to Miss Eliza Hill, third daughter of John H. esq. late M. P. for Shrewsbury.

At Cound, Mr. Edward Snaxton, of Acton Burnell, ensign in the 14th company of Shropshire volunteers, to Miss Griffiths, of Cound.

At Ludlow, Lieut. J. H. Baker, of the Plymouth division of royal marines, to Miss Waring, niece of S. W. esq.

At



At Shrewsbury, Mr. Ford, to Miss Gittins, daughter of Edw. G. esq. of Quarry Place.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Rich. Roake, esq. of Trefnanny, Montgomeryshire. 57.—Mrs. Meire, 74.—Mr. Smith, a man of considerable learning.

At Condover, Mr. Jos. Atkinson.

At Broughton, near Bishop's Castle, Mr. John Bailis. 47.

At the Moor, near Ludlow, Wm. Walcot, esq. major commandant of the Ludlow and Bishop's Castle yeomanry cavalry.

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. Samuel Bright, of the Old Welsh Harp, 68.

At the Shoe-rough, in the parish of Cardington, Mrs. Watkies, in whom the poor have lost a very liberal benefactress, 88.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Stoke Prior, Tho. Craddock, esq. of Warwick-hall, near Bromsgrove, to Miss E. Toley, youngest daughter of the late John T. esq. of Stoke Prior.

At Worcester, Mr. John Allen, attorney, of Sidbury, to Miss Sarah Smith, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Sam. S. of St. John's.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Mr. Edw. Skyrme, son of Mr. Tho. S. 20.—Mrs. Worthington, of the Red Lion, Sidbury.—Mr. Solomon Glover, of the Tything, 75.—Mr. S. Simmons, one of the lay clerks of the cathedral.—Mrs. Millicent Parker.—Mrs. Rowlands, wife of Mr. Ald. R.—Mrs. Jane Cole, 89.

At Hallow, Mr. William Brookholding, of Bewdley.

At Birlingham, Mr. Smithin, farmer. He was sitting at dinner in perfect health, and expired without a word or a groan.

At Stourport, Mrs. Doughty, wife of Mr. D. late of the Golden Lion, Worcester.

At Northfield, Mr. Jos. Green.

At Bewdley, Mr. Tho. Beale, son of the late Benj. B. esq.

At Stourbridge, Tho. Hornblower, esq. 60.

At Hanbury, Mr. George Parkes. He was riding in his fields, and without any apparent illness, fell from his horse, and immediately expired.

At Hartlebury, Mr. John Higgs.

At Kyre-house, Jonathan Pyets, esq.—76.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Hereford, Mr. S. Rogers. He had retired to bed at night in perfect health, and next morning was discovered by his wife expiring by her side.—Mrs. Hill.—In consequence of her clothes taking fire, Mrs. Hullett, wife of Mr. H.

At Wurmbridge, Mr. Prosser.

At Leominster, Mr. Sam. Griffin. He was formerly a partner in the house of Pell and Co. warehousemen, Queen-street, London; but for some years past had retired to enjoy an ample fortune he had acquired.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Cirencester, Mr. Philip Watkins, printer and bookseller, to Miss Martha Stevens, youngest daughter of Mr. Wm. S. silversmith, of the same place,

*Died.*] At Gloucester, Mrs. Smith, relict of Mr. Wm. S. 57.

At Tetbury, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. W. of the Prince and Princess.—George White, esq. solicitor, and many years town-clerk of that place.

At Moreton in Marsh, Mrs. Eliz. Buller, relict of the Rev. Wm. B. 69.

At Cirencester, Mr. James Miles, eldest son of Mr. M. who glazed the two windows of painted glass so much admired in the church of that place.—Mr. D. Masters, brewer, and one of the proprietors of the old Stroudwater and London coach.

At Wickwar, Mrs. Witcomb.

At Cooper's-hill, near Gloucester, Charles Deighton, esq.

At Putley, near Ledbury, Mrs. Stock, relict of John Skinner S. esq. barrister, of Gloucester.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Woodstock, Mr. Leake, of Witney, to Miss Horner, daughter of the late Dr. H. rector of Lincoln college.

At Bicester, George Osmond, esq. to Miss Phillips, daughter of the late Mr. P. of Heltre Bredee Farm.

*Died.*] At Woodstock, Mr. Alderman Medcalf, in the 80th year of his age. He first served the office of mayor of that borough in 1754; the last and ninth time was in the year 1804, an interval of fifty years, which perhaps is unprecedented in the annals of corporations. To the last he preserved his faculties entire; and a few months before his death could walk three or four miles with the firm step of a young man. It was to walking exercise, indeed, that he in a great measure ascribed his good health, and his longevity.

At Oxford, Mr. Wm. G. Molte, of Balliol college.—Mr. Edward Plastin, 95.—Mrs. Hicks, 77.—Mr. Sayer, jun.—Mrs. Cox, 62.—Mrs. Mary Hilton, sister to Mr. Cluff, 51. The servant went to call her in the morning, but receiving no answer, supposed she was asleep. On going, however, to her room a second time, she was discovered to be lifeless.—Mrs. Day.—Mr. James Deeve, 70.—Mr. Henry Gardner, 45.—Miss Bristow, daughter of Mr. B. of James-street, Covent Garden.

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Aylesbury, James Watkin Lewis, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Nicholls, eldest daughter of the late Wm. N. esq.

*Died.*] At Liscomb-house, Robert Turville Jonathan Lovett, esq. only son of Sir Jon. L. At Aylesbury, Mr. Joseph Osborne.

#### BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Aspley, Mr. Wm. Wright, for many years master of the well-known school there, which he conducted with unsullied integrity, with considerable ability, with intense application, with the utmost liberality, and with such distinguished success, as to have raised that which he found a private, almost into the rank and consideration of a public school. Mr. W. has left a widow and seven children,

children, and has died sincerely lamented not only by his family, but also by those whom he indeed always considered as his friends, his scholars. He succeeded Mr. Vaughan, and was first admitted into the school when a poor boy to clean knives, shoes, &c. and was taught to read and write by the under assistants; and so closely did he apply himself to learning, that at length he was appointed as an assistant to teach writing, in which he was scarcely excelled by any. He endeared himself to his scholars by his pleasing address and mild behaviour, and was no less beloved than his amiable predecessor. He has left behind him large property, the fruits of his merited industry.

At Bedford, Mr. John Kilpin.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Northampton, the Rev. W. Wilkieson, of Woodbury-hall, Cambridge-shire, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Rowland Mainwaring, esq.—Mr. Rowles, jun. of Wasingley, Huntingdonshire, to Miss Bullivant, of Peterborough, only daughter of the late Capt. John B. of the East-India company's service.

*Died.*] At Mears Ashby, Mrs. Katherine Thornton, 74, a maiden lady, universally respected and beloved for her many excellent qualities. She exercised the charity of a sincere Christian. Her good-humour was accompanied with fortitude, and her piety was unaffected.

At Aynho, the Rev. Francis Mapletoft, rector of that place.

At Orlingbury, Mr. Wm. Manning, 81.

At Welford, Mrs. Wood.

At Irchester, Mr. Benj. Mather, 29.

At Deenthorpe, Mr. Wells.

At Northampton, Mrs. Freeman, wife of Mr. John F. of the Catherine Wheel public-house.—Mr. John Newcome, one of the senior aldermen of the corporation, 75.

At Moulton, Mr. Walton Pell.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Mr. David Fordham, a person generally known, but only partially esteemed: though his merits as a horse-dealer were such as to give him the reputation of a good judge of that animal, still his failings as a man were too prominent to escape the just censure of many provoked individuals. In his person he was slovenly in the extreme; and his manners were boorish and truly forbidding; still princes of the blood and peers of the realm have equally courted his acquaintance and sought his approbation! —Mr. Thomas Adams —Mr. Robert Painter. —Mrs. Ind. mother of Mr. Alderman I. 78. —Mrs. E. Wildman, 79.

At Little Abington, aged 55, the Rev. Andrew Pern, many years an acting magistrate for this county. By his death the rectories of Abington in the Clay, near Royston, and of Isham Inferior, in the county of Northampton, are vacant.

At Chatteris, Mrs. Simpole, 68.

At Swaffham, Mr. Thomas Bowyer, only surviving son of Thomas B. esq. 19.

At March, in the Isle of Ely, Mr. James Bacon, 82.

NORFOLK.

*Married.*] At Bawdeswell, Mr. Robert Bircham, of Hackford, to Miss Margaret Lloyd, third daughter of Richard L. esq.

At Old Buckenham, Henry Norton, gent. to Miss Smith.

At Norwich, the Rev. Mr. Grove, late curate of St. Stephen's, to Miss Parker.

*Died.*] At Norwich, Mr. Wm. E. Robberds, second son of J. W. R. esq. alderman, and one of the sheriffs of this city, 21.—Mrs. Hewitt, 74.—Mr. Samuel Cubitt, 41.—Mr. Joseph Youngs, 25.—Aged 77, Mr. John Clarke Snell, formerly of Bury St. Edmund's, but for the last 25 years a resident in this city. He was remarkable for his eccentricities, and his extensive knowledge of mankind. For the last 20 years he devoted his time to the almost exploded science of astrology, which rendered him a well-known character.—Mrs. Eliz. Miller, of the Raven tavern, 54.—Augustus, the infant son of Capt. H. Edgar.—Mr. T. Smith, 45.—Mrs. Seaman.—Walter, third son of Mr. J. Carter, merchant, 10.—Mrs. Baxter, 52.—Mrs. Beacham, 52.

At Brancaster, Mr. N. Raven, 71.

In the 73d year of his age, the Rev. Tho. Bowen, upwards of 40 years rector of Pulham St. Mary the Virgin, and Pulham St. Mary Magdalen. These valuable livings are in the gift of the crown.

At Blickling, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Jos. Dixie Churchill, rector of that place, 38.

At Lynn, John Cary, esq. one of the aldermen of that corporation, 72.—Alex. Bowker, esq. an alderman and magistrate, 55.—Mr. Charles Newman, 66.

At Toft, near Beccles, Mr. Dan. Denny, 88.

At Yarmouth, Miss Lancaster, 40.

At Lakenham, Mrs. Phillips.

At Holt, Mrs. Fisher, relict of Tho. F. esq.

At Thorpe, Mrs. Sayer, relict of John S. esq. formerly of Trowse.

At Trunch, Mrs. E. House, wife of Wm. H. gent. 67.

At Burnham, Miss P. Allison.

At Sculthorpe, Miss Green, 28.

At Attleburgh, Arthur Buttle, esq. many years a captain in the marines, 71.

At Wells, Mrs. Catherine Smith, relict of Press S. gent. formerly of Worstead, 82.

At Snottisham, Mrs. Styleman, wife of Henry S. esq.

SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] At Earsham, near Bungay, John Waddams, esq. of the 67th regiment of foot, to Anna Maria, youngess daughter of Mark Butcher, esq.—Richard Rye, gent. late of Gosbeck, to Miss Whiting.

At Kersey, Mr. Samuel Garrard, to Mrs. Fulcher.

*Died.*] At Brandon, Miss Susan Harriet Willet, daughter of Mr. Field W. banker, 18.

At



At Leiston, aged 52, Capt. Wm. Basham, of the East Suffolk militia, in which corps he served with honour to himself, and credit to the regiment, upwards of thirty years, twenty-eight of which he had been adjutant.

At Bury, Mrs. Pretyma, wife of George P. esq. and mother of the bishop of Lincoln, 86.—Mr. Cocksedge.

## ESSEX.

*Married.]* At Blackmore, Charles Fred. Raitt, esq. of his Majesty's 13th regiment of light dragoons, to Louisa, daughter of the late Charles Alex. Crickett, esq. of Smyth's-hall, in the said county, M. P. for Ipswich.

J. Tyler, gent. of Little Sampford, to Miss Porter.

Mr. Daniel Burton, jun. of Bell-house, High Easter, to Miss Mary Burton, daughter of John B. esq. of Albyns, near Great Dunmow.

*Died.]* At Mashbury, in her 88th year, Mrs. Battle; who at the age of twenty-one was married to her third husband, had only one child, and lived to see that child's daughter a grandmother.

At Sible Hedingham, Mr. Wm. King.

At Chelmsford, the only daughter of Mr. T. Chalk, printer, 4.—Miss Meggy, eldest daughter of Mr. William Meggy, bookseller and printer, 22.

At Colchester, Mrs. Wright, 97.—Mr. Thomas Wall, master of vessels in the Hall and Gainsborough trade, 80.—Mr. Jas. Halls, the oldest free burgess of Colchester, 84.

## KENT.

*Married.]* At Eltham, Frederick Beade, esq. of Camberwell, Surry, to Miss Leewin, daughter of Richard L. esq.

At Chislet, John Wise, jun. esq. of Maidstone, to Miss Denne, only daughter of John D. esq. of Chislet-court.

At Deptford, Chapman Marshall, esq. of Seething-lane, London, to Miss Stansfeld, daughter of Timothy S. esq. of Field-house, New Cross.

At Lyminge, B. Andrews, esq. of Stowting, to Miss Price, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. P. rector of that place.

*Died.]* At Whitstable, Mr. Thomas Browning.

At Deal, Mrs. Shrewsbury, wife of Mr. S. warden of the pilots at Deal.

At Lewisham, Miss H. Barritt, eldest daughter of G. B. Barritt, esq. late of Jamaica.

At High Halden, Mr. Bourn, the oldest inhabitant of that parish, 80.

## SURRY.

*Died.]* At St. Abb's Court, the dowager Countess Bathurst, mother of the present Earl, and second daughter of the late Thomas Scawen, esq. of Maidwell hall, Northamptonshire.

## SUSSEX.

*Married.]* Mr. Tasker, of Newhaven, to Miss Tompsett.

At Mountfield, Mr. Thomas Parker, to Miss Martha Smith.

*Died.]* At Brighton, in her 7th year, Fanny, eldest daughter of Thomas Orby Hunter, esq.—Mrs. Kemp, wife of Thomas Kemp, M. P. of Coney-borough near Lewes.—Miss Ann L. Brown, third daughter of Mr. Samuel B. 20.

At Horsham, Mrs. Payne, relict of Mr. Edward P.

At Ditchling, Mrs. Anne Wilson, 78.

At Lewes, Mr. Attersol.

At Southover, Mr. Penfold.

## HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.]* At North Stoneham Church, Mr. Thomas Macklin, Alderman of Portsmouth, late jeweller and silversmith of Southampton, to Mrs. Biles, widow, of the same place.

At Warnford, J. E. Cook, esq. of Cheshunt, Herts, to Miss Burne, daughter of T. B. esq. of Bedford-square, London.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Wilkins, wife of R. B. W. esq. and daughter of Mr. James Sancroft, senior, of Yarmouth.—Mr. Searle of the Sun Inn.

At Winchester, the Rev. Mr. Bowyer.

At Havant, Miss Knapp.

At Fratton, Mr. Simms, 85.

## WILTSHIRE.

*Died.]* At Groundwell, near Swindon, Simon Wayte, esq.

At Marlborough, Lieutenant Colonel James Boys, inspecting field-officer of the district.

At Westcot, near Marlborough, Mrs. Clark, 89.

At Codford St. Peter, Mrs. Fox, wife of the Rev. T. Fox, junior, and only daughter of the late Rev. Gregory Syndercombe.

At Swindon, Mr. Samuel Shepperd.

At Rowden-hill, the youngest son of the Rev. John Surtees.

At Calne, William Essington, gent. 80.

At Avon, near Chippenham, Mr. Hugh Beames, a partner in the Chippenham bank.

At Berwick, St. John, Mr. Philip Plackney, eldest son of Mr. P. of Amesbury.

## BERKSHIRE.

*Married.]* At Newbury, W. Lee, esq. of Early Common, to Miss Pavey, of Marlborough.

*Died.]* At Wollingham, Mrs. Highmore, wife of William H. esq. and daughter of the late H. Proctor, esq. of Clewer.

At Newbury, Mr. William Taylor.—Mr. Scotford.—Mr. Shaw, senior.—Mrs. Barnard, senior.—The infant son and heir of G. Barnard, esq.

In the bloom of youth, from the rupture of a blood vessel, Sarah, second daughter of S. A. Lloyd, esq. Among the numerous instances of mortality that solicit attention, let not the reader carelessly overlook a character, which, combined in every scene of life, sensibility with fortitude; humility with dignity; affection with fidelity; hope with resignation; and cheerfulness with piety. In the

the death of this amiable young woman, society has lost a useful member: the afflicted an active benefactress; her acquaintance an endearing companion; her intimate associates a most valuable friend; and her afflicted relatives an inestimable treasure. The writer in paying this tribute to the memory of her departed friend, feels her own grief soothed, and alleviated by the tender recollection of the many amiable virtues, which are portrayed in unfading colours, on the hearts of her surviving friends.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Bristol, Henry Bright, esq. mayor of the city.—Mr. Thomas Aldridge, 82.

At Clifton, the Hon. William Monson, of the 76th Hindostan regiment, 46.

At Nolton, Dr. Stanier, 80.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Broad Windsor, the Rev. Mr. Multowe, rector of that place. The living, said to be worth six hundred pounds per annum, is in the gift of the bishop of Salisbury.

## DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Exeter, the Rev. William Kearslake, rector of Dailton, to Miss Heber-

den, daughter of the Rev. Canon H.—Edward Horlock Mortimer, esq. of Bellevue Lodge, near Trowbridge, Wilts. to Miss Lardner, daughter of Richard L. esq. of Harpford.

*Died.*] On her way to London, for the benefit of medical advice, Mrs. Haydon, wife of Mr. Benjamin H. printer and bookseller of Plymouth.

## CORNWALL.

*Married.*] At Falmouth, Mr. Richard Williams, to Miss Jane Kempe—Mr. John Bawden, master of the Lord Hobart packet, to Miss Cooper, daughter of Mr. C. of the Royal Oak.—Mr. Robert Goodfellow, merchant, to Mrs. Fitzherbert, widow of Lieutenant F. of the navy.

## WALES.

*Married.*] At Swansea, Captain William Mansel of the royal navy to Miss Perry.

At Aberguilly, Carmarthenshire, John George Philipps, esq. of Cumguilly, to Miss Thomas of Carmarthen.

## DEATH ABROAD.

In America, Mrs. Dana, wife of the Hon. Judge Dana, chief justice of the state of Massachusetts.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE ports of Portugal being now completely shut against all intercourse with us, several vessels have returned in ballast, which sailed hence about the 12th ult. under convoy of the Minstrel, S. W. It is, however, fortunate for the British factory there, that the Prince Regent gave them timely notice, whereby they have not only got safe home, but likewise brought away their entire property. The last three fleets have brought into our market, and those of the outports, upwards of 16,000 pipes of port wine, about 3,500 pipes of Lisbon and Calcavella, with immense quantities of Brazil cotton, wool, indigo, drugs, &c. &c.

In the foul, unmade up way that those wines were shipped, it will take full twelve months ere they can be offered for sale; and although the trade of Portugal may be considered at an end, still their wines, like the sherries of Spain, will find their way into our markets without any additional advance in the prices. Several ships from Holland have lately entered at our Custom-house, and brought over large quantities of articles usually imported by us from Hambro'. This is a proof of the futility of Buonaparte's commercial speculations, like that of his telling us lately, "that if we evacuated Zealand, the Baltic would be shut against us during the war," forgetting that there was such a communication with the Baltic as the Great Belt, the bearings and soundings of which, no doubt, Admiral Keates has already made himself master of, so as to inform our navigators of the best method of passing it. The Emperor's artifices has at length persuaded Alexander to go to war with us. The French congratulate themselves on our losing the trade of Buenos Ayres, and say that they will now have an opportunity of superseding that list of goods (in which they particularly enumerate Irish linens) which the English would export thither, and they boast that the French manufactures will bear no small share of preference.

We are sorry to say that the sugar market remains in the same dull state as before, as also does that of coffee, cotton, and all kinds of West-India produce; however, a few large sales have taken place by public auction, viz.—

By Messrs Coles and Son.....	1,623	Casks Sugar, from 52s. to 58s. 6d. per cwt.
Graham and Co. ....	767	ditto ..... 53s. to 61s. do.
T. Edwards .....	690	ditto ..... 52s. to 56s. do.
J. Knowles .....	649	ditto ..... 54s. 6d. to 63s. 6d. ditto
W. Broadhurst .....	351	ditto ..... 52s. 6d. to 62s. ditto
J. and M. Woodhouse .....	780	ditto ..... 53s. 6d. to 70s. ditto
Blache and Co. ....	794	ditto ..... 53s. to 61s. ditto
Woodbridge and Co. ....	652	ditto ..... 53s. to 59s. 6d. ditto
Tyers, Dunkeley, and Co. ....	450	ditto ..... 54s. to 67s. 6d. ditto

6,756 Casks of British Plantation Sugar.



And of Coffee was sold, since our last report, 1265 Casks, and 1423 Bags, from 70s. to 120s. per cwt. 510 Bags Carracca Cocoa, for exportation, at 110s. to 113s. per cwt.

A small Fleet of four East Indiamen, under convoy of the Ardent man of war, has arrived, viz.—Lord Keith, Mayne, and Ocean, M<sup>c</sup>Taggart, from Bencoolen; the Lord Eldon, Young; and Fortune, Moore; from Bengal. Their cargoes, on account of the Hon. the East India Company, consist of the following merchandize, viz.—Saltpetre, 7 050 Bags; Sugar, 5,827 Bags; Coffee, 4 Bags; Hemp, 96 Bales; Black Pepper, 1,450,811 lbs; White Pepper, 149,873 lbs. Of Privilege Goods, viz.—Cotton Wool, 1,190 Bales; Piece Goods, 4 Bales; Vermilion, 17 Boxes; Camphor, 26 Boxes; Indigo, 1,462 Chests; Raw Silk, 150 Bales; Sugar, 973 Bags; Hides, 10 Boxes; Cotton Thread, 6 Bales; Gum Arabic, 177 Chests; Madeira Wine, 17 Pipes, and 7 Half-chests; Sal Ammoniac, 23 Chests; Rice, 2 Bags; Benjamin, 71 Bags, and 63 Chests.

Besides several other Parcels of Goods, the particulars of which are not yet known.

The Declaration of the Emperor Alexander against this country has already caused a considerable rise in the prices of all kinds of Russian produce, particularly the article of Tallow, in consequence of which Soap and Candles have advanced in price in the London markets.

The East India Company's Tea Sale is now going on. The quantity of Tea is about six millions of pounds weight, and hitherto the prices are favourable for the purchasers. At their Sugar Sale this month, 20,471 Bags of Sugar sold from 28s. to 55s. per cwt. which is reckoned a good price under present circumstances. At their Cotton Sale, 6,016 Bags (*a privilege*) sold from 9d. to 14½d. per lb. The latter sort was of very fine quality.

#### COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Dec. 1.	Dec. 8.	Dec. 15.	Prices of Hops.
Hamburgh..	34 4 . . .	34 4 . .	34 6 . .	Bags.—Kent, 4l. 16s. to 5l. 15s. per cwt.
Altona . . .	34 5 . . .	34 5 . .	34 7 . .	— Sussex, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 3s. per cwt.
Amsterdam	35 7 . . .	35 7 . .	35 9 . .	— Essex, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 8s. per cwt.
Paris . . . .	24 4 . . .	24 4 . .	24 4 . .	Pockets.—Kent, 5l. 5s. to 6l. 16s. per cwt.
Leghorn. . .	49½ . . . .	49½ . . . .	49½ . . . .	— Sussex, 5l. to 6l. 10s. per cwt.
Naples . . .	42 . . . .	42 . . . .	42 . . . .	— Farnham, 8l. to 11l. 10s. per cwt.
Genoa . . . .	15½ . . . .	15½ . . . .	15½ . . . .	
Lisbon . . . .	60 . . . .	60 . . . .	60 . . . .	The average price of Raw Sugar, ending
Oporto . . . .	60 . . . .	60 . . . .	60 . . . .	5th December, 1807, is 30s. 3¼d. per cwt.
Dublin . . . .	10¼ . . . .	10¼ . . . .	10¼ . . . .	exclusive of duty.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in December, 1807, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London:—Coventry Canal, 515l. the last half yearly dividend was 14l. per share nett.—Grand Junction, 91l. ex-dividend.—Ashton and Oldham, 92l.—Ellesmere, 56l.—Monmouth, 93l.—Grand Surry, 43l.—Croydon, 55l.—Tavistock Mineral Canal, 5l. per share premium.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 25l.—Kennet and Avon, 20l. subscription shares 10s. premium.—West India Dock Stock, 149l. to 150l. per cent.—London Dock Stock, 112l. per cent.—Globe Insurance, 112l. per cent.—East London Water-Works, 105l. per share premium.

#### MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

IN the Botanical Magazine for last month, we have 1. *Convolvulus erubescens*, a hitherto unknown species from New South Wales; the flowers are small and insignificant, but the foliage is both uncommon and pleasing. 2. *Physalis edulis*. This plant is not a native of New Holland, but is cultivated in the English settlements for the sake of the fruit, which is known by the name of the Cape Gooseberry, being used as a substitute for this northern fruit. Dr. Sims speaks of it as neither unwholesome nor unpalatable: school-boys will sometimes eat the fruit of *Physalis Alkekengi*, because somewhat sweet and acid, though mixed with a nauseous flavour, but it can only be in the dearth of better fruit, that such wretched berries can be considered as eatable; and we can hardly help suspecting that the Cape Gooseberry would meet with the same neglect as the berries of the rest of the genus *Physalis*, did the country produce any better; yet it is said to be much used in South America, where a large variety of palatable fruit is not wanting. 3. *Dianthus orientalis*; a Caucasian species, supposed to be the same as one of Tournefort's, and having great affinity with *Dianthus juniperinus*. 4. *Clematis cirrhosa*; except the small figure in Cluvius, copied by several of the old botanists, no representation of this species is to be found, though it has been long cultivated in our gardens, and the present drawing was done from a stunted specimen, that gives no idea of

that vigorous growth, by which it is said to overwhelm trees and hedges, its inflorescence, however, is well represented, and makes a valuable addition to Cluvius's figure, which represents the plant in seed only. 5. *Chlorophytum inornatum*; a new genus from the West Indies, of which Mr. Gawler could find no traces in any author, nor any constituted genus under which he could arrange it. It is here considered as belonging to Jussieu's Natural Order of Bromeliæ, apparently from finding some resemblance in habit to certain of the species of *Tillandsia*, a genus as yet by no means well defined: we should rather have referred it to the second section of the order of Asphodeli. 6. *Watsonia rosea*; one of the handsomest plants in the whole order of ensatæ. Mr. Gawler has here favoured us with a new generic character of *Watsonia*, which does not however differ much from what he has before given in the first volume of the Annals of Potany. He has added also a table of all the known species, amounting to thirteen, ten of which have been figured in the Botanical Magazine. *Watsonia* is a well defined genus, and how necessary it was become to constitute such an one, this list alone will show, the species having been before distributed, some to one genus and some to another, in a most irregular and uncertain manner. The essential character of *Watsonia*, appears to us to consist in its bipartite stigmas. Two of the species here enumerated, viz. *spicata* & *plantaginea*, differ considerably from the rest in habit, the former according to the figure in the Botanical Magazine, has simple acute stigmas, and according to Jacquin, they are only emarginate, but in the latter which in other respects is very nearly allied, the stigmas are in this work represented to be bipartite and revolute, as in the rest of the genus; otherwise we should have been much inclined to have excluded both from the *Watsonias*. 7. *Crinum asiaticum*. From the synonyms here given of this plant, and which, as far as we have been able to ascertain, are correct, this species and *Crinum erubescens*, appear to have been frequently confounded together; even Miller's figure, quoted in that most accurate of all botanical works, the Hortus Kewensis, as a synonym to *erubescens*, it is here asserted, belongs to this plant.

In the Botanist's Repository for last month, we have 1. *Bignonia grandiflora*; in which we fear the artist has, as usual, outstepped the modesty of nature. This species has great affinity with *B. radicans*, but the flowers are much more specious; it is a native of China, and may probably be as hardy as the latter species, but being at present rare, no one we believe has yet ventured to plant it abroad. 2. *Scutellaria integrifolia*, here called *serrata*, because from cultivation the leaves become somewhat sawed at the edge; if authors will thus wantonly change the specific names of plants, just to make them accord with their own ideas, not unfrequently too adapted from erroneous representations, there is no other way to avoid confusion but by considering their names as of no authority whatever. Mr. Andrews's work would be at least equally useful if he were to refuse all botanical assistance, and professedly give the nurseryman's or gardener's name, with such an account of the history of its introduction, and practical observations on its habits and culture, as he could himself easily learn by enquiry. 3. *Protea corymbosa*. This is probably Thunberg's plant, though it differs from his description and figure in having larger capitula and the involucre longer than the flower, changes probably enough made by culture. 4. *Jasminum pubescens* of Retz and Vahl, if we are not very much mistaken, though here supposed to be the *Nyctanthes multiflora* of Burman, in which case it should have been called *Jasminum undulatum*, not *multiflorum*. It is one of the largest flowered in the genus, and very nearly allied to the following. 5. *Jasminum Sambac*; the arabian, or as it is here called indian, jasmine, a very old inhabitant of our stoves, and highly valued for its fragrance, which is supereminent even in this odoriferous genus.

In English botany for last month, the only phænogamic\* plants are, 1. *Festuca gigantea*, bromus of Linnæus, from which genus Villars first removed it, and in this has been followed by Relhan and Dr. Smith. Perhaps there is not in nature any real difference between the two genera, and botanists should recollect that the assumed characters of a genus are not always natural, and where there is any uncertainty it is surely better to suffer the old name to remain, though doubts may be expressed of its propriety. In the present instance, it appears to us, that this plant is removed from those with which it has the nearest affinity, as *Bromus hirsutus*, *mollis*, *arvensis* and *rectorum*, to a genus to none of the species of which it is so nearly allied. It was the awn being terminal that induced Villars to consider this plant as a *Festuca*, but we have observed, with Curtis, that the awn is inserted a little below the point of the glume; it is so little indeed, that only a thin membrane, hardly discoverable to the naked eye, is seen to project beyond the insertion of the awn, but even this might have sufficed to have retained

\* *Phænogamic*, or *phænogamous*, is a word much used by the German botanists in contradistinction to *cryptogamic*, and from its convenience begins to be adopted here. These two words commodiously divide the whole vegetable kingdom into two great families, the phænogamic plants comprehending all such as have the organs of fructification evident, that is, the whole of the twenty-three first classes in the Linnean system; the *cryptogamic*, such as have these organs concealed, as those of the twenty-fourth class, viz. ferns, mosses, algæ, and fungi, which though less known are perhaps not much less numerous than the former.



it among other plants with which it has the greatest number of points of resemblance. The figure here given is far from being a good one, the spikelets are much too broad; the awns too stout, and divaricate too much; the stipula is so badly represented that it looks as if the draftsman had figured a small worm that happened to be curled about the stem. A comparison of this figure with that given by Curtis in his *Flora Londinensis* will be sufficient to show how badly, with respect to the drawings at least, the English botany supplies the place of the former. 2. *Festuca loliacea*, grass, now and then very difficult to be distinguished from *Lolium perenne*, more especially as the inner valve of the calyx is often very imperfect, and sometimes totally wanting. 3. *Potamogeton natans*, the common pond-weed, with which the surface of so many of our stagnant pools are covered, affording, most probably, delightful shady groves to the finned inhabitants of the water. 4. *Anagallis cærulea*, usually considered as a variety of *arvensis*, as Dr. Smith himself has done in his *Flora Britannica*; but several of the species of *Anagallis* are so difficultly distinguished from each other, that this appears to have at least as good a claim for this distinction as some others. If originally from the same stock, which is very dubious, we have no doubt, but that the blue flowered Pimpernel is now permanent and will be always reproduced from seed.

We have not received the *Paradisus Londinensis*, or exotic botany, this month.

---

### MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ON dry soils, a large breadth of land, has been already plowed up, for barley and peas. The green winter crops of wheat, tares, turnips, and rye, from the mildness of the weather look kind, and flourishing. Manuring meadows, hedging, and ditching have been also carried on to a great extent.

Many hands are now employed in the barns, and in threshing-mills, which last are to be found, on most large farms, and in general give satisfaction, doing their work effectually. The barley crop does not yield equal to expectation, but no deficiency has, as yet been experienced in the wheat and oat crops already threshed.—Wheat averages throughout England and Wales, 70s. 8½d. per quarter; Oats, 33s; and Barley, 38s. 11d.

The straw proving short, and small in bulk, and a scarcity of fodder being expected, the prices of lean stock have been considerably reduced. This consideration brought immense droves to the late fairs and markets, where little business was however done, farmers fearing to make large purchases, and hay being dear. Cows and calves (for the time of the year), have been offered unusually low.—In Smithfield market, Beef fetches from 5s. to 6s. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; Pork, from 4s. to 4s. 8d.

Fresh Horses and porking Pigs obtain good prices, being much wanted.

---

### NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

*Vernantesque comas tristis ademit hyems.*

Now, when the cheerless empire of the sky  
To Capricorn the Centaur archer yields,  
And fierce Aquarius strains th' inverted year;  
Hung o'er the farthest verge of Heaven, the Sun  
Scarce spreads through ether the dejected day.

DURING a great part of the last month we have experienced a severity of weather by no means usual in the southern maritime counties of England. In the night of the 19th of November we had a considerable fall of snow; and the frost, betwixt that day, and the time I am writing, (December 19) has, at intervals, been very intense. About the 7th of the present month it was peculiarly severe; and towards the evening, and during the night of this day we had a continued shower of snow, greater than any that has been remembered for some years past. In the morning the snow was observed, in many places to be two and three feet deep. It continued upon the ground about five days.

On the 19th of November the tide was particularly high in our harbours; and without any apparent cause. The old people say that, whenever this is the case, it is almost always followed by a gale of wind. The phenomenon is thus accounted for. When the wind blows from the south, and is very boisterous out at sea, it drives the flowing tide with great violence, and consequently with considerable accumulation of water, to our shores, at a time when comparatively the weather may, perhaps, be there mild and calm: and in the course generally of a few hours afterwards the gale follows from the same quarter. This was precisely the case on the 19th of November. The water was unusually high in the evening without any wind, and during the course of the night we had a heavy storm of wind and rain from the south west.

December

December 1. I this day observed that the following wild plants were still in flower. Common fumitory (*fumaria officinalis*) red-flowered campion (*Lychnis dioica*) and common tormentil, (*tormentilla officinalis*) furze (*ulex Europæus*), and wall-flower (*cheiranthus cheiri*).

The herrings, that have been caught on our coasts have been more abundant than was at first expected. The shoals, however, did not continue in our neighbourhood more than a month. Some few had shed their spawn, but the greater portion of them were in the highest perfection, having their ovaries fully distended.

A shoal of pilchards was observed at some little distance from our shores, but it went away without any of them being caught.

December 9. In consequence of the late severe weather, the snipes have congregated, and are found in the marshes in small flocks. Woodcocks are more numerous than usual; and it was supposed that the frosts would make the waterfowl very abundant, but this has not been particularly the case. No wild swans or hoopoes (*anas cygnus* of Linnæus), have as yet been seen.

I am just informed that a gentleman farmer in this neighbourhood had young lambs as early as the 12th of November.

December 16. The fœtid hellebore (*helleborus fœtidus*), the Christmas rose hellebore (*helleborus niger*), and the hepatica (*anemone hepatica*) are in flower. A salmon trout was taken this day, in the nets employed in catching flat fish.

Hampshire, December 19.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

(Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of November to the 24th of December, 1807, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

*Barometer.*  
Highest 30.3. Dec. 21. Wind S. E.  
Lowest 29.4. Nov. 25. Wind S. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 57 hundredths of an inch. { On the 1st the mercury was at 29.4, but at the same hour on the 2d it stood as high as 29.97.

*Thermometer.*  
Highest 45°. Dec. 14. Wind West.  
Lowest 21°. Nov. 28, and Dec. 8, Wind N. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 12°. { Before sun-rise on both the above named days the thermometer stood at 21°, and at the same hour on the 29th of Nov. and the 9th of Dec. the mercury was at 33°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is too inconsiderable to be noticed; we have however had one very heavy fall of snow and in many parts of the country the deepness of the snow has been productive of much mischief and of the loss of a great number of sheep. In the neighbourhood of the metropolis a few accidents occurred from the same cause, and still more from the sudden severe frost and the equally sudden thaw.

We cannot well avoid noticing the difference of temperature between the present month, and that of the same month last year. In December 1806, the thermometer was never once so low as the freezing point, and for fourteen or fifteen nights it stood at between 50° and 60°: in the course of this month the mercury has been twice at 21°, once at 23°, thrice at 28°, six times at 32° or the freezing point, and about as often at 33°. The average height for the whole month is less than 35°, whereas the average height for December 1806 was nearly 48°. During this month, we have had scarcely any rain, but in the same period last year the quantity of rain fallen was equal to full five and a half inches in depth.

The principal feature of the month is that of foggy and gloomy weather intermingled with a very few fine days. The mean height of thermometer for the month is, as we have notice, 34.9. From the 11th to the 24th, the barometer has stood very steadily higher than 30°.

The eclipse of the sun which, if the weather had been favourable, would have been visible on the 29th November, could not, owing to the haziness of weather, be seen during the whole period of obscuration, which, from the commencement to the end lasted nearly two hours.

In our next number, as usual, we shall among the original communications give a summary of the weather for the year with observations; and we intend hereafter to annex to the meteorological report, brief notices of remarkable celestial phenomena for each succeeding month.

On the 30th of January will be published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER to our Twenty-fourth Volume, containing—HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECTS of DOMESTIC and FRENCH LITERATURE, with copious INDEXES, TITLES, &c.